

## JUDGE HOLDS FATE OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

### JAPANESE WORKERS ON PICKET LINE



Striking Workers of the Faji Gas Spinning Company Picketing with Banners and Wearing Native Costumes to Draw Attention to Their Demonstration.

### FOUR BIG HALLS TO HOLD CROWDS AT LENIN MEET

#### New York Workers to Hear Many Speakers

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 14.—The second anniversary of the death of the recognized leader of the world proletariat, Comrade Lenin, will be commemorated in the New York district in a manner worthy of the life and work of Lenin—not in the spirit of a day of mourning, but in the spirit of carrying on Lenin's work.

Symbolizes Struggle for Power.  
The name of Lenin is the standard of millions of workers and peasants who have entered the struggle against their imperialist oppressors for the establishment of their own power. The lessons of Leninism must be absorbed by the workers if they are to emancipate themselves and be victorious in the struggle for the overthrow of capitalism.

Five big memorial meetings arranged in New York City in four big halls have for their purpose the carrying of the fundamental lessons of Leninism to the widest possible masses of New York workers. The activities of the American Legion (America's fascist) prevented the Workers Party from getting Madison Square Garden for the occasion.

Therefore the Central Opera House, 67th street and Third avenue; the New Star Casino, 107 Park avenue; Miller's Grand Assembly, 315 Grand avenue, Brooklyn, and Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth street, have been engaged and arrangements are being made for additional halls to hold speakers and crowds.

Many Speakers for Four Halls.  
In addition to Jay Lovestone, speaker from the national office, Benjamin Gitlow, M. J. O'Brien, William W. Weinstein, Charles Krumboltz and others will address all of the above meetings. The Lithuanian chorus, a Hungarian orchestra and other organizations will furnish appropriate revolutionary music.

The meetings are all scheduled to take place simultaneously at 2 p. m. on Sunday, Jan. 24 and tickets are now on sale admitting the bearer to his choice of the above halls, at 50 cents each. The slogan under which the meetings are being held is: Lenin Is Dead But His Work Lives.

"The party is the highest form of the class organization of the proletariat."—Lenin. Strengthen the Leninist tendencies in our party. Attend the Lenin meetings.

### BARE FRAME-UP AGAINST SACCO AND VANZETTI IN BRIEF GIVEN TO SUPREME COURT ON APPEAL

#### BULLETIN.

By S. D. LEVINE.  
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 14.—The fate of Sacco and Vanzetti in their appeal for their lives is now in the hands of the supreme court of Massachusetts. The hearing for a new trial that began last Monday was concluded today after speech made by District Attorney Ranny, who argued against granting a new trial, claiming that the victims of the frame-up were given a fair trial.

He claimed that the bringing in of radicalism helped the defense and tried to answer charges of concealing witnesses by saying that the district attorney did not know the name of Gould who would have testified in favor of the defense and that the police who knew him did not give his name in on the list.

The hearing concluded today. The case will be taken on advice by the court and it may take a few weeks before the decision will be given.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—(FP)—Judge Webster Thayer's trial methods in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti are based in the 190-page brief that William G. Thompson, attorney for the defense, had submitted to the Massachusetts supreme court which is considering arguments for a new trial. They were convicted June, 1921, of a payroll guard murder.

The defendants' rights were prejudiced from the beginning of the trial in the way the jury was selected. The regular jury panel had been exhausted in the selection of the first seven jurors. The last five were chosen from 175 takersmen picked overnight by sheriff's deputies.

These deputies, according to their own reports, picked personal acquaintances, lodge members, "representative citizens" and so forth—but did not get their men from any regular jury lists.

Defense attorneys were denied the right to quiz takersmen as to their labor or employer connections and views of their feelings toward Italians. On the other hand the prosecution, during the trial, was permitted to excite prejudice by bringing out the radical views of the prisoners and their evasion of the draft. Both men were opposed to the last war.

Judge Evaded Juror's Prejudice.  
The attitude of the foreman of the jury, Walter Ripley, stands out in an undisputed affidavit by William H. Thayer, quoting Ripley as telling him a week before the trial, "Damn them, they ought to hang anyway." The affidavit was filed in 1923 in a supplementary motion for a new trial. This motion was denied by Judge Thayer.

Thompson calls attention to the judge's failure to make any ruling on this particular affidavit, in denying the motion as a whole, or even to make any reference to it and he asks that the defendants' exception to the court's omission be sustained.

Denied Admission.  
Thompson shows how the defendants' rights were again gravely prejudiced when the court refused to allow a firing test of Sacco's gun—that is a real test, firing a large number of Winchester cartridges thru the gun. This, the defendants' experts argued, would refute the assertion of the state gun expert that the firing of many cartridges would show a wide "accuracy."

### FEW ESCAPE FROM OPEN SHOP MINE

#### Nearly 100 Dead Yet to Be Removed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILBURTON, Okla., Jan. 14.—State militia and deputy sheriffs guard the property of the open shop, or better said non-union, Degan - McConnell coal company's mine No. 21, here, where approximately 100 miners lie buried and burned to death after the explosion, which wrecked the mine early yesterday. The blast came from coal dust, illegally allowed to accumulate.

#### Only Nine Escape.

The fires which broke out were extinguished shortly after ten o'clock this morning and removal of the dead was resumed. Cecil McKinney, 36, emerged alive today, having crawled thru hundreds of feet of debris. He is the ninth survivor known to have escaped.

The second man to be revived after being carried out supposedly dead, is Beryl Holland, colored. He was the twenty-second man to be brought out.

#### Many Cave-ins.

Reports from rescue workers say that heavy falls of rock and cave-ins have occurred, burying many bodies. The nine survivors are unharmed and unable to give coherent stories of their experiences.

The doctors and nurses mobilized yesterday when hope was held out that many men might be alive, were demobilized, as most men are unquestionably dead.

### COMMUNIST WINS GREAT VICTORY IN FRENCH POLL

#### Rebukes Action of Painleve Clique

PARIS, France, Jan. 14.—With the greatest majority yet returned for any working class candidate, the electorate of the suburb of Saint-Denis-La-Rouge voted overwhelmingly for the Communist Party ticket in the election for mayor, giving Jacques Laporte some sixty-five per cent of the total votes cast.

Following the strike of October 13, the government of Painleve and Schrameck by an arbitrary decision revoked the majority of Laporte, one of the well-known leaders of the party and formerly the head of the French Young Communist League. To the action of the government the revolutionary workers of Saint-Denis-La-Rouge replied by giving Laporte 6,534 votes as against 1,875 votes for the yellow socialist party and 3,095 for the bourgeois bloc.

The Paris L'Humanite, organ of the French Communist Party commenting on the election declares that the "Communist victory of yesterday at Saint-Denis has still another significance. It is not only a reply to the government. It is an expression by thousands of proletarians who have voted red of the will of the entire proletariat of the country to continue the battle against the war of Morocco and of Syria, against the high cost of living and against the fascist menace."

### TWO RAILROAD UNIONS ASKING WAGE INCREASE

#### Nothing Said on the Watson-Parker Bill

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14.—William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and L. E. Sheppard, head of the Order of Railway Conductors, announce that the memberships of their organizations have voted practically unanimously to demand a substantial raise of wages. All employees were cut 12 per cent in July, 1921, by the rail labor board. In April, 1925, they got five per cent back.

The demand on the companies will be presented some time this month. A referendum is now being taken by the Locomotive Firemen and Engineers on a wage raise demand. The last convention at Detroit in the summer passed it, it was referred to the general chairman who sanctioned it and is now in process of voting.

What effect these demands will have on the passage of the Watson-Parker bill and what effect the bill will have on the wage demands, is not mentioned by the union officials. Observers incline to believe that the demands will make the companies anxious to speed up the bill, which is supposed to check all strike action by arbitration enforced by law.

### South Africa Will Not Attend British Imperial Conference

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Jan. 14.—It is reliably reported that the South African government will refuse to participate in the British imperial conference supposed to meet at London next fall. This is to be based on the ground that the government does not wish to run the risk of being involved in foreign politics not directly connected with South Africa. Trade problems, it is held, can be taken care of by the existing connections with London.

### PACKERS LOWER THE WAGES AND LENGTHEN THE HOURS IN 'YARDS' AFTER DESTROYING LABOR UNIONS

By VICTOR ZOKAITIS.

Ever since the meat packers succeeded in breaking the strike of the packing house workers and destroying their unions, wages have been continually lowered and the hours of the workers lengthened.

Wages have never been high in the meat packing industry and today the wages of this great mass of 200,000 workers is lower than that paid to the workers in any other industry. The average wage that is paid in the "yards" amounts to about \$20 a week.

#### Must Live on \$9.20.

With this \$20 a week the worker must support himself and his family. This he is unable to do and his wife is forced to leave their children and go to work in the "yards" or to scrub floors in the loop office buildings in order to help the husband make both ends meet. As soon as the children reach 14 years of age, they must go to work as the parents are not able to provide the food, clothing and necessary shelter.

In the pork department the unskilled laborer gets 47½ cents an hour for doing heavy dirty work on the floors. The knifemen who must work shaving the hogs and carrying on the other tedious work to make the hog (Continued on page 2.)

### GREECE OPPOSES PROPOSITION TO FUND U. S. DEBT

ATHENS, Jan. 14.—Efforts for the settlement of the Greek debt to the United States may come under the dictatorship of General Pangalos, it was learned today.

Under the urge of business and industrial circles it is expected that General Pangalos will take an early opportunity to refute the last memorandum on the Greek debt forwarded to the United States.

## Chicago A. C. W. Left Wing States Its Position

The needle trades unions, even more than other sections of the labor movement, are feeling the effect of class collaboration combined with an industrial depression. The swing of Sidney Hillman into the open championship of class collaboration has significantly occurred at the same time a like campaign is being opened in the American Federation of Labor by William Green. The Amalgamated came to power and fame as a union that was "different." How different or how similar it is today from reactionary unions of the A. F. of L. in the relation of its officialdom to its members and the practice of workers' democracy in the union, may be judged by the following statement of the T. U. E. L. group in the Chicago A. C. W. The statement says:

7. Shop chairmen were instructed to see that workers vote and how they vote, in many cases, they took advantage of the foreign workers who cannot read English and voted for them.

8. The counting of the ballots was entirely in the hands of the administration. The opposition had no say in the matter. A great number of votes were either miscounted or stolen, as proven by Local No. 39, election. Bundles of ballots marked "straight" for the administration candidates when examined were found to contain about 20 per cent of the votes for the opposition.

THE administration in their effort to roll up a big vote for their candidate used the most unscrupulous methods.

1. They terrorized and intimidated the membership.

2. Most of the election committee and judges of election were composed of strong-arm men.

3. No credentials were issued to Nathan Green's supporters for watching the counting of the ballots.

4. No places on the election committee were given to the opposition candidate.

5. Shop chairmen were instructed not to permit the distribution of any campaign literature for the opposition candidate.

6. Arbitrary removal from jobs were made of those workers who distributed the plugger announcing Green's candidacy and the program upon which he made his campaign.

**308**  
new subscriptions in  
the first 3 days of the  
**LENIN DRIVE**  
for  
**5000**  
New Subs to the  
**DAILY WORKER!**

**RUSH YOUR SUB  
to reach the total!**

### DR. SWEET, DEFENDANT IN DETROIT NEGRO TRIAL RELATES EFFORTS OF K. K. K. TO TERRORIZE HIS RACE

By C. O'BRIEN ROBINSON.

Dr. Ossian H. Sweet of Detroit, Mich., this week told a Chicago audience of his experiences during the time of his case with ten co-defendants indicted for murder in the first degree following a race clash in Detroit in which one white man was killed and one wounded.

In Detroit about five years before the world war there were not over 5,000 Negroes. At that time there was no racial friction and the slogan of (Continued on page 2)

### CHICAGO CELEBRATES "DAILY BIRTHDAY" WITH PANTOMIME OF DANCING AND ART FEATURES

Some five hundred men, women and children crowded Imperial Hall last night, cheering and applauding the presentation of the labor pantomime "Six Live Pages"—which proved a real novelty in Chicago labor circles.

For sheer beauty in costume and grace in motion, nothing like it has been seen—a combination for which the noted Communist artist, Lydia Gibson, and the splendid little dancer, Emma Blechschmidt, are both deserving (Continued on page 2)



## YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE GREET DAILY WORKER

### Promises to Co-operate in 'Yards' Campaign

The DAILY WORKER campaign exposing the real conditions in the stockyards has attracted the attention of many workers in various organizations. The Young Workers (Communist) League in the following letter greets the DAILY WORKER on its campaign and pledges to assist.

The DAILY WORKER in every conceivable manner to get its message before the young workers in the meat packing industry:

"Editor, DAILY WORKER: Congratulations on the splendid campaign you are carrying on for the bettering of the conditions of the stockyard workers.

"The meat trust has too long had a free hand in dictating the miserable conditions that they have forced on their employees. We hail with joy your taking leadership in this struggle.

"We pledge our whole-hearted support in helping to make the campaign a success. We believe that the DAILY WORKER should reach every victim of the packing house trust and we promise to do our share to make this possible.

"Young Workers (Communist) League of America.  
Signed: Sam Darcy, national secretary."

### Chicago Celebrates "Daily Birthday" with Pantomime

(Continued from page 1.)  
of the high praise which was showered on them.

There was the leading role, designing costumes and scenery and directing a presentation which included almost fifty people. Among these, five leading dancers tripped lightly in graceful motion through a performance that, begun with a supper scene of a worker and his wife, ran through a pantomime and dance action of a strike, police clubbing workers and the burlesque of the capitalist press.

Elsie Newman, Hilda Reed, Natalie Gomez and Anna Lawrence, led by Emma Blochschmidt, were the five trapeze (and brother, how easy they were to look at) who led the dancing that was the feature of the evening. Strikers, police and brave little Pioneers performed in realistic fashion that contributed in no small measure.

Worker Correspondents Took Part.  
And through the whole performance, worker correspondents with giant red pencils, a gay lifting song about "Our Daily" and other novel and attractive features brot home the suggestion of the necessity for support to The DAILY WORKER.

Two burlesque reporters from the capitalist press were wholeheartedly laughed at by the celebrating "Reds." A birthday cake, brot proudly to the front of the stage by a fine little red Pioneer brot a shower of silver for The DAILY WORKER.

The food was good, the dance music was spirited and the evening—thanks to all participating—not only brot a tidy sum for The DAILY WORKER, but also gave rare pleasure to all workers attending. Chicago wished a happy birthday to "Our Daily" and did it joyously and beautifully.

## Women of the Working Class are the 'Slaves of the Slaves'

None more than they have an interest in the Workers' Revolution.

### VLADIMIR ILYITCH LENIN

saw the problems of women more clearly than any other. Lenin's article on

## SOVIET POWER AND THE WOMAN

will appear tomorrow in  
The NEW MAGAZINE  
Supplement of The Daily Worker

SATURDAY, JAN. 16

## Packers Lower Wages, Lengthen Hours

(Continued from page 1.)  
clean and prepare it to pass the inspector, gets 50 cents an hour. The highest skilled workers in the hog kill receive but 63 cents an hour and these are the headers. The headers must cut the head of the hog, find the neck bone and snap it. They must do this operation 600 to 800 times every hour of the day.

When we take into consideration that under the present speed-up system the workers are just able to get the minimum forty-hour week, the wages of the laborers are less than \$20 or \$1,000 per year and the wages of the shavers amount to \$20 and the wages of the highly skilled workers in this department amount to about \$25 to \$28 per week.

In the pork cutting, where much of the work preparatory for the hog going out for human consumption is made, the wages of the workers are about the same as in the hog killing department.

### Occupational Diseases.

In the cooler rooms, where the workers must work in freezing temperatures and dash out into the hot summer air and thus expose themselves to colds, many times times develop into pneumonia and tuberculosis, the wages are as low as they are on the killing floor. Most of the work here is unskilled and the workers push the split hogs into place in the cooler rooms. Rheumatism is one of their common ailments of the workers in this department.

The worker in the offal room, one of the dirtiest jobs in the pork department, must take out the intestines of the hog, clean them and prepare them for use. The wages here average 47½ cents an hour. There is but one other department in the "yards" where the work is more unpleasant than this, and that is in the fertilizer mill. The stench of the waste sticks to the workers and it takes more than the apology for a bathroom which was described in yesterday's DAILY WORKER for the worker to wash away the stench.

In the beef department, the wages are a little higher than on the hog kill. Here the average hourly pay of the workers is about 55 cents an hour; the knackers who must work with heavy sledge hammers and knock the cattle on the head and stun them, receive but 50 cents an hour for their work. The highest paid workers in this department receive about 68 cents an hour. There are very few of the highly paid worker in this department.

In the sheep department the workers receive from 37½ cents an hour to 62½ cents.

### Dirty Work, Lowest Paid.

In all of the departments of the "yards" the workers who work in the dark, wet rooms on the sausage cas-

ings in the preparing of gut strings. In the tank press room, the fertilizer mill and the hide cellar are the lowest paid in the "yards" receiving an average wage of 40 cents an hour. The workers in these departments are the victims of many lung diseases. Rheumatism is another common ailment of the workers in these departments.

### Women Lowest Paid.

Women are the lowest paid in the "yards." They receive from 23 to 31 cents an hour. The women are forced to do as much and as heavy work as the men. They sit in many departments all day long sealing packages, handling casings, the gut strings, etc. The younger girls are as a rule, placed at the lighter work and are given cleaner work. When they grow older they are placed to work in the other departments where the work is not so light and not so pleasant.

Through the entire "yards" the exploitation of the workers is as fierce as it can be. Everything is done to make the worker turn out just a little more work.

### Must Buy Own Tools.

Out of the small wages the workers earn in the "yards" they must buy their tools. They must buy their aprons, overalls and other garments. When the worker is hired, he is told to supply himself with three or four changes of clothing, in those departments where they have a laundry, so that he would have one garment to wear while the others were being washed. In the laundries all kinds of chemicals are poured onto the overalls and other wearing apparel the workers send in order to get the grease and the dirt out of the clothes, that the garment soon becomes full of holes. If his clothes, which he sends to the laundry are not returned to him, the company does nothing for him. They claim they are not responsible for any of the articles and the worker himself must stand the loss the many times they are lost thru company negligence.

### To Lengthen Work Day.

The eight-hour day is the rule in most industries, the nine-hour day prevails in the packing house industry. The workers are supposed to work but nine hours a day they as a rule must work ten, which is considered the maximum workday in the packing plants. Not satisfied with the ten-hour day they are now trying to put over the twelve and fourteen-hour day in the packing industry.

One of the ropes the packers have around the necks of the workers is the forty-hour guarantee. In tomorrow's DAILY WORKER the manner in which this forty-hour guarantee is used as a club over the workers and how the packers are able to keep their skilled workers just a few points away from starvation will be dealt with.

## CHICAGO AMALGAMATED LEFT WING STATES ITS POSITION

(Continued from page 1.)  
of the administration for his Local 39 election rather than unite with the left wing in the general election. Thus the T. U. E. L. group was forced to conduct the campaign for joint board officials alone.

Again in Local 39, the T. U. E. L. made another effort to unite with the "Advance group" upon a minimum program as well as on reforms and special issues of the local.

AGAIN the leadership in the person of Hyman Shneid evaded the united front by putting obstacles in the way. Though in this election it appeared that there were three groups in Local 39, 1, the left wing; 2, the "Advance group" and 3, the administration, we found that the results of the election showed that there were only two, 1, the machine, 2, the left wing and the rank and file of the "Advance group."

Hyman Shneid was endorsed by the machine and was elected president of the local as well as delegate to the joint board by the administration vote. On the other hand the opposition candidates, the left wing and the "Advance group," received only

## IN THE EAST!

L. E. KATTERFELD, eastern organizer for The Daily Worker, will tour the eastern cities—organizing for a systematic distribution of the eastern edition of The Daily Worker.

HE NEED THE HELP of every good Communist. Attend these most important meetings at

BOSTON  
Saturday, January 16  
PHILADELPHIA  
Tuesday, January 19  
BALTIMORE  
Wednesday, January 20  
WASHINGTON  
Thursday, January 21

## BOSTON!

A meeting of all Daily Worker agents and active comrades will take place on Saturday, Jan. 16, at 113 Dudley street, party headquarters.

L. E. Katterfeld, Daily Worker eastern organizer, and agent for New York City, will speak on plans for the organization of systematic distribution of the eastern edition of The Daily Worker.

MOST IMPORTANT FOR EVERY PARTY MEMBER TO ATTEND.

## SWEET, NEGRO, BARES TERROR OF THE K. K. K.

### Tells of the Attack on His Race

(Continued from page 1.)  
the Negroes was "Detroit, the place where life is worth living." With the post-bellum exodus of Negroes from the south, approximately 60,000 were added to Detroit's population and spread through the residential sections of the city. The Negroes, however, were not the only ones to invade Detroit. With them came thousands of southern "crackers" with their doctrines of prejudice, racial separatism, and mob psychology. Now there are in Detroit 300,000 southern whites of various classes, but all under the influence of southern ruling class race hatred, which was soon reflected in the growing strength of the Ku Klux Klan.

### Kluxers Held Political Power.

The Ku Klux Klan soon began to assert political power and the entire police department (approximately 90%) became "Klan." Many of the public office holders were kluxers and the spirit of "100% Americanism—white supremacy" became the spirit of Detroit.

### Mob Ran Out Dr. Turner.

The first real issue to grow out of the development of residential segregation effected by the "block agreement" or the agreement of a group of whites living in a certain neighborhood to neither "sell nor rent property to Negroes" or permit them to occupy premises within that given territory for a period of 21 years. A Negro physician, Dr. Turner, purchased a home in one of the "forbidden" blocks and moved in. Then the K. K. K. and their agents threatened him, and finally formed a mob and stormed his house. They destroyed everything they could lay their hands on; threw coal into the windows; and, with a threat of death, forced Dr. Turner to sign a statement to the effect that he would leave the premises immediately. Unfortunately Dr. Turner became frightened and complied with their request. This set up a precedent which made the kluxers feel that they had the right method for "bluffing" him out. They tried it again. This time the victim was a woman with a new born baby. However, the "protection" of womanhood again scored with their terror.

### "Once too Often."

At this time Dr. Sweet had already bought his home and was ready to move in. In spite of the unpleasant experiences of the Negroes who had attempted this before him, Sweet believed that it was his home and he would live in it.

Immediately after he moved in, the white neighbors began to protest. Women and men went thru the streets attempting to stir up the mob spirit. The wife of the man killed during the clash was seen running up and down the street shouting, "You are not men if the permit this 'nigger' to live here." A meeting was held that night and the plan for attack was completed for the following night.

Dr. Sweet and a few of his relatives and friends determined to stand their ground. The mob gathered and stormed his home. Shot were exchanged. One white man was killed and one wounded. It was not known whether the dead man was a victim of a shot from within the house or from without. However, when he fell, the mob changed their minds about "bluffing" him and ran to cover. Soon the kluxer police, having to their credit the record of having killed 80 Negroes "wantonly and willfully" during the period between January and December, 1925, arrived on the scene, and lined up the eleven Negroes. They were taken before Judge Faust and indicted for murder in the first degree.

After the case was presented the defense compelled the state to present a bill of particulars, which they utterly failed to provide. The witness for prosecution made a miserable attempt even to prove that there was no mob gathered at all. Attorney Clarence Darrow "wound them up" and made their testimony ridiculous. One amusing point in the trial was indicated by Darrow when seventy witnesses swore that only about ten or twelve were in front of the house.

The testimony of Dr. Sweet covering a period of three days was the most interesting point of the trial. Dr. Sweet painted the picture of the racial persecution of the Negroes from their early slavery to the present day.

### K. K. K.'s Cause Jury to Disagree.

As Dr. Sweet, in a personal interview with me stated, the presence of four klanmen on the jury accounted for the disagreement of the jury resulting in a "mistrial." The case will come up sometime in the future, and the defendants are released on bail. Dr. Sweet said: "I do not know how the new trial will come out, but I am confident of victory. I know that we are right."

To wake Henry Dubb—Send in that sub!

## Clothes Help Make Green Comfortable As he Makes Speeches the Bosses Like

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, a picture is inserted in this column showing William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in the uniform that he wears as he stumps the country, delivering mostly banquet speeches, calling on the boss class to be good to the working class.

This picture was taken at the recent Chicago banquet held in the luxurious Palmer House. This banquet was an exception to others being attended almost exclusively by local labor officials. Among these Green's broad expanse of boiled shirt front looked extremely out of place, for all the other labor heads came to "the feed" in their regular street clothes.

The local officialdom has discarded its evening clothes since class-collaboration dames on the gold coast ceased

### These Clothes Make Him Comfortable



While Making Speeches Bosses Like to Hear.

inviting them to the social affairs of "capital and labor." It was noticeable that these affairs were always held in the homes of the rich.

Half a million coal miners will be interested in studying this picture of Green, their former secretary-treasurer. Not that they begrudge Green his "glad rags." But he didn't used to wear them at coal miners' affairs. It is something that he has affected since going to Washington as head of the American Federation of Labor. There one is supposed to garb in the clothes that fits the Washington "atmosphere." Few realize in the beginning that once the chloroforming influence of that "atmosphere" begins to get in its work, the rest is easy for profit rule.

Many "radical" representatives of "the people" go to Washington to congress and then something strange happens. They forget their "radical" utterances made back home, feel comfortable in the "respectability" of the Washington "atmosphere," and forget all about how they were planning to turn things upside down.

It was the habit of the late Sam Compers to put many labor officials, accustomed to be rough in their ways, thru this schooling in "respectability." He often claimed that his hardest job was getting Andy Furuseth, of the Seamen's Union, to agree to put a suit of evening clothes in his baggage when he went on some mission to the British government at London, by the grace of Compers and the United States government. Compers said he would need it. Furuseth hasn't been the same since.

One may wear the uniform of subservency to the ruling class and still retain the identity of a rebel. Crouch and Trumbull proved that in the United States army. But they went to prison for it.

The William Green of today is not the William Green who, in 1911, helped push a resolution thru the United Mine Workers' convention, at Columbus, Ohio, demanding that the late John Mitchell, ally of Sam Compers, withdraw from the class-collaboration National Civic Federation or lose his membership in the miners' union. William Green today is more deeply submerged in the boss class than either Sam Compers or Mitchell ever were.

Take another look at him. He looks as if the clothes he wears helps make him feel comfortable while making the kind of "don't fight; don't strike" speeches that the bosses like to hear.

## Massachusetts Court Holds the Fate of Sacco and Vanzetti

(Continued from page 1.)  
variance in the dents made by the firing pin.

The defense's own gun experts submitted micro-photographs showing that the mortal bullet that killed the dead payroll guard could not have been shot from the Sacco gun.

### Unfair Prosecution.

The discrediting of state's witnesses is chiefly illustrated by the case of Carlos Goodridge who testified under an assumed name and got immunity from two larceny indictments for his testimony against Sacco. He had

already served two terms for larceny. The demand for a new trial is also clinched by the introduction of the testimony of Roy E. Gould, eye witness who stood a few feet away during the shooting. He had given his name to the state but the state failed to call him. The defense has since discovered him and he is eager to testify in a new trial.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, Box 93, Hanover street station, Boston, Mass., will continue the fight for their comrades' freedom regardless of the outcome of the present appeal. They place their reliance in the innocence of the two men and the support of the labor movement.

The Lenin Drive means quick action—send your sub today!

## Current Events

(Continued from page 1.)  
did not. I threw a pint of whiskey out of the window before I let him in, because everybody was getting raised around our place, and when I told O'Boyle, he got sore and said: 'Why the hell did you do that? We could have drank it.' The court got as much a kick out of this as Officer O'Boyle would have gotten out of the whiskey. Finally Considine got into the cop's auto and instead of going to Crowe's office they went to the Town Hall station. Then the agreeable O'Boyle became completely transmogrified.

THE witness said: "As soon as he got me into the squad room, he showed his police authority. 'Sit down!' he yelled. I sat down, but when O'Boyle left the room, I got up and walked around. When O'Boyle saw me on my feet, he shouted, 'Who told you to walk around?' I am not doing no harm to nobody," I said to O'Boyle and then I seized my opportunity and beat it for the street, with O'Boyle after me. When I hit the sidewalk, I fell and there was O'Boyle with his gun aimed at me: 'Stick 'em up or I'll kill you,' said O'Boyle. I stuck 'em up."

BACK to the station goes Considine where O'Boyle gave him "medicine," each dose consisting of a different kind of a wallop. Finally Considine is taken to the detective bureau and in a few days he is released on bail, but his troubles are not over for the evil spirit of Officer O'Boyle is hovering over him. O'Boyle invites him to the state's attorney's office and while talking to his Nemesis he noticed a "65-year-old man, who weighed 160 pounds and was five feet eight inches tall." An employee of the state's attorney's office," said the witness.

THIS seemed to get the prosecutor's goat. "How do you know that he was an employee of state's attorney's office?" he growled. "Because my father worked there for twelve years," the witness shot back with a triumphant look. "We'll adjourn until two o'clock," murmured the judge. "Give me a light," said one lawyer to the other. "We ought to send that fellow to jail for throwing that bottle out of the window," remarked the attorney spoken to as he fumbled for a match. "I don't blame O'Boyle for being sore at him."

FROM there to the court of domestic relations where two lawyers, one male, the other female, were hounding an aged judge with arguments in favor of their respective clients. The woman lawyer was defending a member of her sex. "If the court please," the sallow faced masculine attorney would begin. The judge was anxious to go to dinner and kept barking: "Go ahead, go ahead, never mind what the court please. Say what you've got to say." The lawyer would not be thwarted. "If the court please—" "Oh, come on, what is it?" from the court. "We want to show cause." "Well, come on and show it. What have you got?" Finally the lawyer made himself intelligible and the court understood.

THE final decision seemed to satisfy everybody, particularly the lawyers who went to their respective clients with beaming faces, patted them on their respective shoulders and gave their arms significant squeezes as much as to say: "Don't you think that was real clever?" And: "How about that little check?" A once happy home was broken up (no, not by Communism), there was a little matter of alimony involved, the husband was in the real estate business and instead of seeing his child three and a half hours each day, his wise lawyer wanted the "three and half hours each day to be consolidated into one day." This would give the real estate man half an hour extra.

FROM there to the so-called morals court. No brilliant, scintillating lawyers here, Room 1168. Outside more than twelve young colored ladies, standing in twos. They were standing there for a long time when the door of room 1118 opened and three young colored ladies were brought forth. "Slip the bracelets on them," said somebody. No sooner said than done. It was then I noticed that the other colored boys were handcuffed to each other. Amid ribald jests and raucous laughter the young fellows were marched to the elevators and out to a waiting patrol wagon. Poverty and the wrong shade of color is a poor combination in a capitalist court.

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

## Liebknecht Memorial to Be Great Affair in Detroit, Jan. 17

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 14. — The Liebknecht Memorial demonstration in Detroit will take place at the House of the Masses at 2646 N. Aubin street on January 17, at 2 p. m., and will continue until 2 a. m. the next morning.

The program includes a list of speakers headed by Sam Darcy, secretary of the Young Workers (Communist) League and an attractive program is arranged.

Last but not least, the dancing will start at 8 p. m. with a six-piece orchestra. Refreshments will be served. A variety of side shows will prove extremely interesting. The admission price is 25 cents.



## DOY'S ALUMINUM COMBINE UNDER RE IN CONGRESS

### Assistant Denies White House Influence

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—William Donovan, assistant attorney general, was recalled to the stand yesterday at the senate judiciary committee's investigation of the delay of the department of justice in instituting anti-trust proceedings against the Mellon-controlled Aluminum company of America.

In previous testimony, Donovan denied the department had been lax in pressing anti-trust litigation.

At the outset yesterday, Donovan made a number of minor corrections in his previous testimony.

Senator Walsh, of Montana, conducting the committee's inquiry asked Donovan if it had been decided to withdraw from the Aluminum investigation after a conference at the White House.

"I know nothing whatever of the conference," said Donovan.

Donovan heatedly replied to an insinuation from Walsh that a Mellon-owned concern was being "carefully handled."

"I don't give a damn if it is a Mellon concern. I've learned my obligations to the department. I've got to be the master of my own conscience and what I submit to the attorney-general will be my decision on a case as I see it."

### Toohy to Speak at Bronx Workers' Forum

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 14.—What price peace in the anthracite? Is the obstinate attitude of the mine operators a sign of a new union-smashing offensive of big capital? These and other similar questions will be discussed by Comrade Pat Toohy at the Bronx Workers' Forum, 1347 Boston Road, next Sunday night, Jan. 17, 1936, at 8:15 p. m.

Comrade Pat Toohy, who has distinguished himself in the fight against the fake progressive, Rinaldo Cappellini, in District No. 1, will come directly from the coal breakers to speak at this forum. Admission is free and discussion from the floor will follow the main address.

## TO WISH The Daily Worker a Happy BIRTHDAY Come to these PARTIES

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Music—Singing—Dancing  
A Wall Paper

Saturday, January  
16

Intl. Socialist Lyceum,  
Third Floor, 805 James St.  
Admission 25 Cents.

Oakland

Banquet  
Musical Program—Living News-  
paper  
Joint celebration of Oakland and  
Berkeley

Sunday, January  
24

Jenny Lind Hall,  
2229 Telegraph Ave.

# Stalin Shows Russia Is World Revolution Basis

EDITOR'S NOTE: In this installment of his speech before the fourteenth congress of the Communist Party of Russia, I. Stalin, secretary of the Russian Party, declares emphatically that anyone who accuses the Communist parties of the world of individual terror must be either ignorant or bribed. Stalin also reviews the tasks of the Russian Communist Party as follows:

(International Press Correspondence)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 18.—(By Mail)—Two questions in our foreign policy are particularly acute: (1) The question of propaganda and, (2) The question of the Communist International.

The English conservatives accuse the Russian Communists of wanting to destroy the British empire. We need no special propaganda in the west and in the east. The workers' delegations are reporting upon our life and work in all the countries of the west. That is the strongest means of propaganda.

The peoples of the east know that our order of society is built up upon the brotherly harmony of all nations. Every Chinese, Egyptian and Indian knows that we are the only country which is prepared to assist his oppressed country.

We need no further agitation and propaganda in the east. Only one force can and will destroy the British empire. That is the English conservatives and their policy of force in Egypt, India and in China. The English lords are incapable of any other policy. That will be their doom.

A FEW words upon the Comintern:

Stalin declared that any one who accused the Communist parties of individual terror must be either ignorant or bribed. The theory and the practice of the Comintern consists in the organization of the revolutionary mass movement against capitalism. It has rejected the individual terror and it will always reject it.

Referring to the question of the far east, Stalin said: The forces of the revolutionary movement in China are tremendous. China is faced with the task of uniting itself in a national state, just as at one time, North America, Italy and Germany were. We stand for the freedom of China from the imperialists. Japan also must reckon with the growing power of the national movement in China.

STALIN then proceeded to a discussion of the questions of our party in connection with the world situation. The tasks of the party are divided into two categories: (1) The field of the international revolutionary movement. (2) The field of foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

Upon the first field, we must work for the consolidation of the Communist Party in the west and for the conquest of the majority of the working masses. The strengthening of the struggle of the proletariat of the west for trade union unity lies in the same direction.

A firm connection must then be established between the proletariat of the Soviet Union and the movement for freedom in the oppressed countries. The building up and consolidation of the socialist elements in the Soviet state are worthy of particular attention because our work of reconstruction has an international significance. Our country is the basis of the world revolution.

The tasks of the party upon the field of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union are: the struggle against new wars, the struggle for the maintenance of peace and the insuring of so-called normal relations with the capitalist countries.

The basic aim of our politics is the idea of peace. For this reason we shall not enter into the league of nations. Further, it is our task to widen our commercial relations upon the basis of a strengthening of the monopoly of foreign trade. Thirdly, we must seek for a closer contact with all those countries which emerged from the world war as the vanquished. Fourthly, we must strengthen our contact with the colonial and dependent countries. These are the tasks facing the party in connection with the question of our international relations and the international working class movement.

PROCEEDING to the internal situation of the Soviet Union, the speaker enumerated the factors which determine the economic reconstruction of the Soviet Union: the capitalist environment which means that the work of reconstruction proceeds in contradictions, in collisions between our economy and capitalist economy, not only externally, but also in the contradictions between the capitalist and socialist elements in the Soviet economy.

From this follows the necessity for building up our economy not as an assistant organization for world capitalism, but as an independent economic unit. There are two basic tendencies. The first is to the effect that our country must remain an agricultural country for a very long time and export agricultural products while importing machinery.

This tendency makes for the limitation of industry. The speaker is opposed to this tendency. The second tendency is to the effect that all forces must be utilized in order to make the country economically independent and to base it upon its internal power. This tendency makes for the maximum development of industry, however, in accordance with the existing resources.

SHOULD the revolution occur in Germany or in France, then we could abandon the policy of developing the Soviet Union into an independent economic unit and adopt the policy of weaving the country into the general socialist development. Till then, however, the country must be preserved from the danger of an economic subjugation by world capitalism.

The second factor in our work of reconstruction is that in the capitalist countries the mistakes made by the individual trusts, syndicates, etc., are corrected thru the market by crises. With us, however, every serious mistake ends not with a crisis, but with damage to our whole economy.

For this reason it is necessary for us to take particular care in the work of reconstruction. Our work must proceed systematically, we must work with reserves. The many accidents, the dependence upon natural forces in the internal market, the dependence of foreign commerce upon the attitude of European capitalism, all demand the accumulation of reserves for the purpose of filling possible breaches.

AFTER enumerating the five economic types which are present in the Soviet Union: almost natural economy with commodity production, private capitalism, state capitalism and socialist industry, the speaker touched upon the discussion in connection with state capitalism and the state industry.

The state industry cannot be termed state capitalism, for state capitalism is an organization of production in which two classes are represented—the exploited class which possesses no means of production and the exploiting class which possesses the means of production.

All state capitalisms are essentially capitalist. When Lenin analyzed state capitalism he thought above all of concessions. In the concessions the capitalist class which exploits and which provisionally possesses the means of production is represented and the proletariat class which is exploited by the concessions, is also represented.

Here there is no element of socialism. The state undertakings are not state capitalism because not two classes are represented in them, but one, the working class which possesses the means of production and which is not exploited, for all that which is produced in excess of wages, is devoted to the further development of industry, that is, to the betterment of the situation of the whole working class.

One could say that this is nevertheless not socialism because a bureaucracy still exists in the leading organs of our undertakings. This remark is applicable but nevertheless does not contradict the fact that the state industry is a socialist type of production.

THERE are two types of production, the capitalist or state capitalist, in which two classes are present and which produce for the profit of the capitalists, and the other type where no exploitation is carried on, where the means of production belong to the working class and the undertaking works not for the profit of an alien class but for the development and extension of the industry for the working class.

Lenin termed state undertakings the logical socialist type of undertakings. Our state is also no bourgeois state for the state apparatus is not used for the oppression of the working class but for its freedom from the yoke of the bourgeoisie.

For this reason our state is a proletarian state although remnants of the old regime are still in existence. Lenin criticized the Soviet state most of all on account of those remnants of bureaucracy, but he stressed with all emphasis the fact that our state is a new type of proletarian state. It is necessary to distinguish this state type from those remnants which are still present in the state apparatus. The same is true of the economic apparatus. One must not forget this difference which is a difference of principle. Because of the remnants of bureaucracy in the leading organs of the state undertakings one must not be led to forget the fact that these undertakings are essentially socialist undertakings.

NOTE: The speaker next proceeded to a statistical description of the people's economy in the Soviet Union.

Five thousand new subs in three weeks is a big job—but it can be done with your help. Send in a sub.

TO RENT—Large furnished room. For one or two men comrades. Near Logan Sq. L. 2653 N. Spauling. Call Belmont 9785.

## SOVIET RUSSIA REFUSES TO GO TO GENEVA MEET

### Assassination of Vorovsky Cause

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 14.—The Soviet government, although eager to participate in the disarmament conference at Geneva, will not attend unless its complaint against the Swiss is settled. It was stated authoritatively today.

The Russians have repeatedly made plain their aversion to Swiss relations since 1923 when Vorovsky, a Russian envoy to the Lausanne international conference in their country was assassinated by a white guard Russian officer who was freed and given Soviet funds held by Vorovsky in Swiss banks.

Pravda discussing the conference, remarked this morning:

"If any foreign government is really interested in Russia's co-operation they should explain to the Swiss that it is wrong to allow a murderer of a foreign representative to go unpunished. The Soviet is waiting and has waited."

The paper, expressing Russia's earnest desire to participate in the conference, urged mediation by "some third power."

### Reactionary School Superintendent Hit by American Legion

World war veterans and leaders in preparedness moves were up in arms today following utterances of William McAndrews, Chicago school superintendent, advocating removal of historical reminders war pictures from the walls of public school buildings. McAndrews is known as a reactionary.

Chief among the resenters to McAndrews' advocacy made public in an article appearing in the Educational Review, are Col. P. J. H. Farrell, veteran of a dozen wars; Major G. Fitzgerald Lee, retired army officer and head in preparedness moves; and Major General Foreman, commander of the thirty-third division.

McAndrews, who declared his article was misinterpreted, was described as joining hands with "rabid pacifists" in a letter of protest sent to the school superintendent by Major Lee today.

At the superintendent's office it was made plain that no order had been issued on the subject in connection with Chicago schools. "The sentiments," it was said, "are simply expressed by the superintendent and have been overplayed and misinterpreted."

McAndrews' suggestions that the pictures referred to tended to "perpetuate the war spirit" were especially surprising in view of the fact that patriotism has been stressed by him as the most important aim of the public schools.

### One of the 200,000 "Too Many Miners" Leaves the Industry

PAWNEE, Ill., Jan. 14.—Another one of John L. Lewis' "200,000 too many miners" has been "eliminated from the industry" and entirely "readjusted." Frank Snuck, a coal miner, aged 47, was killed by a fall of rock at Taylorville. Faulty timbering is supposed to be the cause.

### HONOR ROLL OF WORKERS AIDING PRESS

Finnish Br., Workers Party, Jamaica, N. Y.	\$25.70
Hungarian Br., W. P., Bridgeport, Conn.	5.50
Wm. F. Haywood, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
Russian Br., W. P., San Francisco, Calif.	1.00
South Slavic and Italian Br., W. P., San Francisco	7.50
DAILY WORKER musicale, San Francisco (balance)	15.95
Shop Nucleus No. 5, Chicago	7.00
Esthonian Br., W. P., Philadelphia, Pa.	10.00
Otis Polley, August Ulm and N. Nekonenko, Milwaukee, Wis.	3.00
Ehrlich English Br., W. P., Mount Vernon, Wash.	15.00
Russian Br., Akron, O.	10.00
Julius Boos, Richmond, Ind.	2.00
Ruth Glaser, Cleveland, O. (collected)	1.25
W. H. Scarville, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.00
Arlie Staples, Christopher, Ill. (collected)	.75
Theo. Tofis, Wilmington, Del.	4.00
M. Swaby, Chicago	6.00
Joseph Freeman, New York	3.00
Bishop and Mrs. W. M. Brown, Gallion, Ohio	6.00
Wm. Mollard, Turtleford, Sask., Canada	1.00
C. J. Sullivan, New Haven, Conn.	5.00
English Br., W. P., Cicero, Ill.	3.50
Finnish Br., W. P., Astoria, Ore.	8.00
David E. Jones, Southport, Me.	5.00

Total today \$149.00  
Previously reported \$32,772.41  
Total to date \$32,921.41

## Take the Daily DOOR TO DOOR

IN



## THE LENIN DRIVE

For Five Thousand New Subs to THE DAILY WORKER

### This May—

Order a bundle of The Daily Worker. Order just as big a bundle as your pocket or your treasury will allow you—and send your order on the blank below.

### and this—

means just a little labor. A little labor that will make your neighbor open his eyes to the labor movement.

Take the papers from door to door and ring the bell and "talk cold turkey." Tell your neighbor the paper is his. Tell him to read it—tell him to think it over—and tell him to get ready to give you his money for a sub when you call again. If he gives it at once (and workers often do!) so much the better.

### and—

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Enclosed \$..... for a bundle of..... copies (at 2 cents) of The Daily Worker for:

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## Lenin Memorial—Sun. Jan. 24

2 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON

NEW STAR

CASINO

107th St. and Park Ave.

CENTRAL

OPERA HOUSE

67th St. and 3rd Ave.

MILLERS

ASSEMBLY

318 Grand St., B'klyn

MANHATTAN

LYCEUM

86 East 4th Street

(Thru the efforts of the American Flag Association and other capitalist agencies Madison Square Garden has been refused us. We will have 25,000 workers of this city attend the LENIN MEMORIAL in spite of this. In addition to the above 4 halls with a capacity of 15,000, we are making arrangements for overflow meetings in all sections of the city.)

Musical Program: Freiheit Gesangs Verein, Lithuanian Choruses, Hungarian Orchestra and other Revolutionary Music—Marcia Schupac, a dramatic soprano, will sing revolutionary folk songs.

Speakers: Jay Lovestone, Ben Gitlow, M. J. Olgin at All Meetings

ADMISSION 50 CENTS—(Tickets good at all halls.)

Auspices: Workers (Communist) Party; Young Workers League; District No. 2

TICKETS FOR SALE AT: District Office—108 East 14th Street; Freiheit, 30 Union Square; and at all party headquarters and party newspapers.



Organization  
Meetings

## Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs  
Resolutions

## How the Agitprop Apparatus is Organized

MORE than the other departments of the party does the agitprop department depend for its effectiveness upon a closely-knit, active, and energetic apparatus throughout the entire organization. For upon the agitprop department falls the whole burden of planning, systematizing, and propagating the work of the party upon a uniform basis—a task that compels it to reach into all departments and into every corner of our party. The very first steps in our agitprop work are bound up with our success in building up a functioning apparatus penetrating the entire party from top to bottom and extending to its very roots, the nuclei. The following are some of the main points involved in building up such an agitprop apparatus throughout the party.

1. District and City Agitprop Directors and Committees. Every city and district organization of the party has its agitprop director and its small agitprop committee. The functions of this committee are to apply and to carry out the instructions of the national agitprop department on a local scale and, upon its own initiative, to meet and solve the problems of agitation and propaganda in its own territory. Upon

the city and district agitprop committee depends to a great extent the success of the entire agitprop work.

2. Section and Sub-Section Directors and Committees. The agitprop apparatus, however, does not end with the district and city organizations. Wherever there exist sections and sub-sections there should be established section and sub-section agitprop committees under the leadership of section and sub-section agitprop directors. The closest supervision and direction of these lower organizations on the part of the district and city agitprop departments is absolutely necessary if these committees are not to remain from the very first organs without work.

3. Nucleus Agitprop Committee and Director. In order for our internal propaganda to penetrate our ranks and for our agitation to reach the wide masses of the workers the agitprop apparatus must root itself firmly in the very basis of our party—in the nuclei. Each nucleus has its agitprop director and the larger nuclei their agitprop committees as well. Upon the nuclei directors falls most of the real everyday work of transforming into life the agitation and propaganda tasks of the party.

4. Agitprop Conferences. Periodically, every two weeks or so, the city or district agitprop director organizes agitprop conferences to which are called the agitprop directors and committees of the sections, sub-sections, and of the nuclei. At these conferences the campaigns of the party are discussed, the work of the agitprop department is carefully considered, and detailed plans laid for the concrete work of the next period. In order to be successful these conferences must be both regular and frequent, must be preceded by systematic preparatory work (careful preparation of an agenda, transmission of this agenda to members of the conference, etc.).

5. Speakers and Agitators. Conferences are not to be confused with speakers and agitators conferences. Every agitprop director (district, city, section, sub-section, nucleus) prepares for himself lists of those comrades under his supervision who can be made use of in some form or other for agitation or propaganda work (writing, speaking, teaching, lecturing, etc.). It must not be assumed that the section directors' list, for example, will include the lists of the various nuclei directors because the nuclei are within the

section. There are many comrades who are quite useful to the nucleus but who are not quite "good" enough on a section or city scale. In general it will be found that the lower the unit the more extensive (not the more numerous) will be the list. Once a month or more frequently if possible conferences of all comrades of the agitprop lists are called at which the political situation and the tasks of the party are reported upon, the latest decisions of the agitprop committee and conference discussed, the work of the comrades discussed in detail, and so on. Through these conferences the comrades engaged in agitprop work are enabled to carry the party campaign to the party membership and to the broad masses.

This, in brief, is the basic apparatus of the agitprop department. Of course this does not complete the apparatus as a whole. For special work of agitation and propaganda special organs are needed and set up but such are further developments of this basic apparatus as outlined above. This apparatus is fundamental in that it is everywhere necessary and is basic for the whole work. The future of our agitprop work demands its immediate establishment upon a functioning basis throughout the party.

CHICAGO SECTION  
CONFERENCE LAYS  
OUT FUTURE WORKAgitprop and Industrial  
Work Is Stressed

The six section conferences held between Jan. 2 and Jan. 9 in Chicago by the Workers (Communist) Party were very successful in taking up an immediate program of work which will aid in getting the nuclei functioning on a healthy basis.

The points especially stressed were the DAILY WORKER drive in the form of subscriptions, distribution of bundles at factories and obtaining the names and addresses of workers by all of the nuclei who are to subscribe for these workers to THE DAILY WORKER for a period of three weeks.

The agitprop activity was gone into and the sections and sub-sections are to hold at least one membership meeting a month to take up some special educational or political subject. The first of these lectures is to be on "Lenin and Leninism." Plans were laid for development of the party fractions, T. U. E. L. activity, attendance at local unions, etc.

Every member is being checked up as to his attendance at the various meetings. The industrial department is beginning to call a series of meetings, trade by trade, of the party members who do not belong to the unions. Every eligible comrade will be instructed at these meetings to join a labor union.

Attendance at shop and street nuclei meetings is the prerequisite for carrying out the program of work of the party. This was strongly stressed and each nucleus instructed to form a committee for mobilization of the party members at nuclei meetings. This committee will keep after the non-attendees systematically until nuclei attendance is at its highest.

The need of party direction and the program of work in language fraternal organizations, workers' clubs, and cultural societies was taken up. The district committee has adopted a policy and program of activity for work in these organizations in accordance with the special conditions in this city.

Increase of worker correspondents, systematic sale and distribution of party literature, party campaigns such as the labor party, Council for Protection of Foreign-Born, defense and recognition of Soviet Russia, were other points of discussion.

Section Committees Elected. The section conferences elected permanent section committees to replace the provisional ones thus far in existence. In every section the majority of the section committee elected is in line with the policy of the party in its program of work and basis for unification of the party. With the permanent section committees now established the work of the shop and street nuclei in Chicago will no doubt receive a decided impetus.

"Liebknecht's Death"  
to Be Staged in N. Y.  
at Memorial Meeting

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 17, at 8 p. m., there will be a Liebknecht-Luxemburg memorial at the Hungarian Workers' Hall, 350 E. 81st street.

A very good program, consisting of recitations, singing by the Uthman Singing Society, a play "Liebknecht's Death," mass recitation and mass singing, has been arranged. The members of the German section are doing their best to bring to the minds of all here the deep sorrow and spirit existing amongst the workers of Germany in those January days.

Comrades, we hope you will come and bring friends and sympathizers. A very small admission fee of 25 cents is being charged. Don't forget Sunday, Jan. 17.

"The Miracle" Will Be  
Shown at Auditorium

Morris Geist is bringing his spectacular production "The Miracle" to the Auditorium Theater of Chicago for a six weeks engagement to begin Feb. 2nd and close March 20. Two years ago "The Miracle" had its premiere under Max Reinhardt's management in New York at the Century Theater.

The story basis of "The Miracle" is Maurice Maeterlinck's "Soeur Beatrice." The dramatization of the book was done by Karl Vollmoller, and the musical setting by Engelbert Humperdinck, composer of the musical classics, "Hansel and Gretel" and "Koenigsrinder."

"The Miracle" has the most lavish setting ever attempted in any theatrical production. It has been described as a glittering panorama of exotic color. It is so large and so massive that only a few cities have theaters large enough to make the presentation possible and these must be almost completely rebuilt to accommodate it. It requires thirty railroad cars to transport "The Miracle" from one city to another.

Tickets to all the performances including the opening night and matinees on Lincoln's and Washington's birthday will be on the regular scale of from \$1 to \$4 a seat.

The Lenin Drive means quick action—send your sub today!

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS  
CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUERED SPORTS INTERNATIONAL  
SUPPORTS WORLD UNITY  
OF WORKERS' SPORTS

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—For some time the Red Sports International has been making definite approaches towards the Lucerne Sports International for the unification of the world's labor sports front.

Recently a delegation of the R. S. I. took a journey to Paris to attend the conference of the L. S. I. in connection with this important question. There a decision was made on the question which altho half-hearted is nevertheless a step forward.

The following is the decision of the enlarged session of the presidium of the R. S. I. on the report of the delegation:

The next task of the R. S. I. consists in strengthening and developing its work for the realization of the world unity of the workers' sports movement. In the center of this activity among the rank and file members of the L. S. I. must be the following points: (a) The R. S. I. does not want maneuvering but real unification; (b) the R. S. I. is a non-party organization of working class sportsmen on the basis of the class struggle (the secretariat has to elaborate concrete organizational conclusions); (c) campaign among Lucerne members to enlighten them to the meaning and the half-heartedness of the Paris decision which is nevertheless to be looked upon as a step forward; (d) extensive practical utilization of the Paris decision for our decision for our struggle for unity.

1. By agitation for the formation of a joint committee of both internationals, for the purpose of arranging and regulating joint sports actions of the various sections of both internationals and for holding competitive sports functions on an international scale (Vienna and Bern competitive games in 1926). This committee will have to examine the question of the participation of the L. S. I. in the organization of the world Spartakiade. This slogan of a joint committee must be represented as acceptable for the L. S. I. and not contrary to the decisions made in Paris. In addition the R. S. I. deems it necessary to address a short letter to the L. S. I. on this matter.

2. By the R. S. I. Soviet sections inviting the C. C.'s of the various L. S. I. sections, first and foremost the German section, to organize joint sports competitions. It would be advisable to send an invitation to German sportsmen already in the coming winter season.

3. Agitation for the unification of both internationals is to be continued and intensified, and efforts must be made within the L. S. I. sections towards the convocation of any emergency congress of the L. S. I. After the plenum of the R. S. I. the bureau of the L. S. I. is to be approached with new concrete proposals concerning this matter.

The activity for the popularization of the Soviet workers' sports movement abroad may be considered inadequate. The secretariat will proceed with the elaboration of concrete proposals for the development of the activity, for instance, organization of exhibitions abroad, etc., with the participation of the W. B. F. K. (Supreme Council of Physical Culture) of the R. S. F. S. R. and in agreement with it.

The competent authorities should be asked to solve, as soon as possible, the questions concerning the Spartakiade and the international red stadium, and to give an impetus to the preliminary work and propaganda abroad (publication of photographs of the I. R. S. I. (international red stadium) and of the plan, drawings, etc.).

More importance should be attached to the activity in the Scandinavian countries, especially Norway and Sweden, as the L. S. I. is endeavoring to organize its sections there. The formation of sections of both internationals in those countries is considered inexpedient. The secretariat is to be instructed to elaborate in the course of eight days concrete proposals with respect to this question and to realize same.

Our work in the west is to be strengthened and to be popularized in the west.

The regular monthly publication of the Proletarian Sport, a German edition, is to be endorsed.

The decisions of the Paris congress of the L. S. I. should be popularized in the U. S. S. R.

## We Note a Correction

This note is of special interest to those who have already secured their copies of the pamphlet, Lenin, Liebknecht and Luxemburg, written by Comrade Max Shachtman.

The difficulties entailed in the preparation and publication of this pamphlet have resulted in a number of errors creeping into the context of this little brochure. We call the attention of our readers to the following corrections:

Page 4, Line 2, should read: "when

German nationalism had won its first victory and."

Page 12, Paragraph 2: Neither Luxemburg nor Karsky and Jogiches were members of the P. P. S. They fought its opportunism from the beginning and shortly after the formation of the P. P. S. were instrumental in founding the Social Democratic Party of Poland and Lithuania.

Page 22, Line 23, should read: "revolutionary wave."

Page 26, Line 23, should read: "even in Russia a capitalist economy was rapidly overtaking."

Page 27, Line 18, should read: "In 1903, the second congress of the Social Democratic Labor."

Page 27, Line 35, should read: "Third Congress of the Social Democratic Labor Party (which was composed only from the Bolsheviks)."

Page 27, Last Paragraph: Lenin's attitude towards the slogan for the 1905 revolution must not be confused with Trotsky's. Lenin demanded the slogan of the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat and the peasantry.

Page 28, Line 2, should read: "arose and fought to seize power and altho the Mensheviks were numerically."

Page 28, Last Paragraph: The impression should not be left that previous to the Lena massacre the Bolsheviks had not carried on revolutionary propaganda. At all times the Bolsheviks sought to combine legal and illegal work among the masses.

Page 31, Line 28, should read: "revolutionary movement. After Marx he was the greatest thinker."

Pittsburgh League to  
Hold Member Meet  
for Mass Work

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 14.—There is going to be a membership meeting of the Y. W. L. members in Pittsburgh at which every member must be present. Very important matters will be taken up. It is of the utmost importance that all league members in Pittsburgh attend this membership meeting. The following is the agenda for the meeting which will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Sunday, January 17, at 8 p. m.

1. Doubling of the membership.
2. Running of a sub campaign for Young Worker in Pittsburgh.
3. Work in the trade unions.
4. United front campaign in Pittsburgh (which D. E. C. is starting).
5. Building up the Pioneer section of the Y. W. L.
6. Ways and means of raising of finance for the district.

It is the most important meeting of its kind, in the history of the Pittsburgh Y. W. L., and it is a step in the direction of mass work. The membership of the Pittsburgh league was at a standstill. We must consider how to get new blood in, how to increase our influence.

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Worker Correspondent?

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Luxemburg  
By Max Shachtman.

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Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League

N. Y. LANGUAGE  
FRACTIONS WILL  
FORM NEXT WEEKDates Given for the  
Various Groups

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The formation of fraction executive committees as a continuation of the process of reorganization of the party will take place here during the week of Jan. 18. The following meetings are to be held:

Tuesday, Jan. 19.—Slavic meeting, 301 W. 29th St. at 8 p. m.

Wednesday, Jan. 20.—Esthonian meeting, 1718 1st Ave.

Wednesday, Jan. 20.—Hungarian meeting, 350 E. 81st St.

Wednesday, Jan. 20.—Czecho-Slovak meeting, Sokola Hall, 8 p. m.

Thursday, Jan. 21.—Armenian meeting, Armenian Hall, 407 4th Ave.

On Jan. 29 at 8 p. m. the Italian fraction will be formed at a meeting at 105 E. 14th St. The other languages are making arrangements for the meeting of their fraction.

The executive committee of the Scandinavian branch will take up the proposition of forming the city executive of the Scandinavian fraction at their meeting Sunday, Jan. 17 at 7 p. m., at Vassa Kostel Hall, 149th St. and Mott Ave.

All members of the respective language sections are to attend these meetings in order to elect a city executive committee for the fraction, which will have the responsibility of conducting systematic work in all organizations in which comrades of the language sections participate.

## LOS ANGELES NOTES

## Lenin Memorial Meeting.

A Lenin memorial meeting to commemorate the memory of our Comrade Lenin and also Comrades Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg will be held in Los Angeles on Sunday, Jan. 24, at 2:30 p. m., in the Music Arts Hall, 233 S. Broadway. Good speakers and excellent musical numbers will be the program of the evening. All workers are invited to come and are assured a very pleasant and interesting evening's entertainment.

LENIN MEMORIAL  
COMMITTEE MEETING  
FRIDAY NIGHT AT 8

The next meeting of the Chicago Lenin memorial committee will be held Friday January 15th at 8 p. m. at THE DAILY WORKER office, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago.

Completion of all arrangements for the Lenin memorial meeting, to be held at the Coliseum Sunday, January 24th, is on the order of business. Every nucleus delegate must be present. All working class organizations are invited to send delegates. Meeting starts at 8 p. m. sharp.

Gary Study Class  
Closes First Term;  
Shows Improvement

Monday night was the concluding session of the first term of the Gary class in Elements of Communism. This course, like other classes in South Bend and Milwaukee, is based on an outline which covers the essential elements of Communism in three terms of two months each. This course is a vast improvement in subject matter over the previous course in the A. B. C. of Communism which many of the Gary comrades attended. In the past two months, the subjects covered included Capitalist Society and Capitalist Production, given by Comrade Carlson; and Imperialism and the Collapse of the Second International presented by Comrade Simons. The presentation of these questions as problems for which the class sought a solution, thereby correcting its own misconceptions, aroused class interest to a high degree.

Due to the shift system of work in the steel mills, the regular average attendance for the entire course was cut to ten. For the next course, Feb. 1, to March 22, a much larger attendance is promised by the Gary comrades. This second term in "Elements of Communism" will take up the Colonial and Liberation Movements, Inner Contradictions of Capitalism, and the Theory of Revolution.

Not only has the course supplied the comrades with a deeper theoretical understanding of Communism, but it has also acted as a direct stimulus to party activity. It has succeeded also in interesting non-party members in the Communist movement.

You do the job twice as well—when you distribute a bundle of THE DAILY WORKER with your story in it.

LENIN MEMORIAL  
MEETINGS FOR  
DISTRICT SIX

CLEVELAND, Jan. 14.—District 6 is arranging a large number of Lenin memorial meetings, during the week of Jan. 16-24.

The largest meeting will be in Cleveland. In addition to the two main speakers, Comrade Robert Minor, member of the central executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, and Comrade I. Amter, district secretary, there will be several attractions. The Ukrainian Worker Children's group will sing, the Freiheit Gesangverein and the Hungarian Chorus will contribute a few numbers, and the Finnish Athletic Club will give some athletic numbers. Miss Menkel, a brilliant soprano, will be one of the main features.

Finally there will be a revolutionary pantomime, "The International," which will be performed by Slovak and Russian comrades under the direction of Comrade Sadie Amter.

This meeting will be one of the finest ever arranged in the city of Cleveland and will be held at the Moose Auditorium, 1000 Walnut St. on Sunday, Jan. 17, 2 p. m. Comrade J. A. Hamilton will be chairman.

CLEVELAND—Sunday, Jan. 17, 2:30 p. m., at Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut. Speakers: Robert Minor and I. Amter. An interesting program, including a pantomime, has been arranged by the various singing societies and dramatic clubs.

WARREN—Sunday, Jan. 17, 8 p. m., at Hippodrome Hall. Speaker: Robert Minor.

YOUNGSTOWN—Sunday, Jan. 17, 8 p. m., at Ukrainian Hall, 525½ W. Rayen Ave. Speaker: I. Amter.

Lima—Jan. 18—Comrade Minor, speaker.

Newport, Ky., Jan. 21—Comrade Minor, speaker.

CINCINNATI—Friday, Jan. 22, 8 p. m., to be announced later. Speaker: Robert Minor.

Columbus—Jan. 23, 8 p. m.—Comrade Minor, speaker.

AKRON—Sunday, Jan. 24, 2 p. m. Hall to be announced later. Speaker: Robert Minor.

CANTON—Sunday, Jan. 24, at Canton Music Hall, 810 Tusco St., E. 8 p. m. Speaker: Robert Minor.

YORKVILLE—Sunday, Jan. 24, 7 p. m., at Miners' Hall. Speaker to be announced later.

Neffs—Jan. 24, 2 p. m.—Comrade John Williamson, speaker.

You bring the leaders of the world Communist movement to your shop to make your arguments for your—when you bring in THE DAILY WORKER to your shop.

IN NEW YORK!

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of the

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Amalgamated Food Workers

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Dancing at 8 P. M.

Folk Dances of Various Nations



## Saturday Lenin Issue

JANUARY 16

SECOND INSTALMENT OF  
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An original story in its first American publication by the great French writer

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and articles about

LENIN

by the well-known Communist leaders  
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And the Imperialist Ventures of American Capital in the Philippines—a remarkable article by the secretary of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League

MANUEL GOMEZ

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# Workers Write About the Workers' Life

## MINERS FIGHT TO WIN STRIKE IN ANTHRACITE

### Clash with Drivers of Coal Trucks

By PAT TOOHEY.  
(Worker Correspondent)

PLAINS, Pa., Jan. 14.—After the general grievance committee of Local Union 1433, U. M. W. of A., persuaded a group of men who were working on the old culm banks here to quit, a truck load of coal from the canal bed was stopped. The driver refused to stop at the request of the union committee. About 200 miners had assembled and by this time another truck made its appearance. This also refused to stop. Stones and clubs were soon flying all over.

The driver was deeply cut in the head by a flying rock, the other severely beaten by the crowd of men and boys. This is the first manifestation of violence in the Wilkes-Barre section. The driver stated several shots were fired at him.

Now Guard Refuse.  
The attempt of the union committee to stop the hauling of coal from the canal beds and culm banks continues. To date the Teamsters' Union refuses to haul any coal whatever. The operators are utilizing the present strike by having workers put to work on the canal beds and culm banks claiming coal that was lost among the slate, rock and other refuse.

This refuse has been lying untouched for many years, but now the bosses have guards watching the culm banks for fear the workers may steal a bucket to keep warm. The bosses have this coal separated from the refuse, washed in the river and then sold to the anthracite consuming public.

Four young miners were arrested at Ashland for attempting to remove some of this culm bank coal to their homes. They were held for court. In many places workers are being arrested for taking this refuse coal in order to keep warm at home. In most instances they cannot afford the price of a ton of coal, if coal were obtainable.

Central Body Aids.  
Scranton Central Labor Union yesterday contributed \$200.00 to be used in relief work among the children of the miners in the isolated mining towns adjacent to Scranton where suffering is reported to be more acute than elsewhere. The C. L. U. also appointed a committee to solicit additional funds for relief work from the various unions and fraternal organizations in the Scranton territory.

A letter to Lewis and Ingles from the Greater Wilkes-Barre real estate board, a joint letter bearing the name of practically every concern affiliated with the local chamber of commerce, and a letter from the editors of the sixteen capitalist dailies in the anthracite field were sent within the past few days. Everybody is joining the chorus now. First it was the priests and the hospitals, then come this aggregation. The "pleas" for "everlasting peace" are contained in all of them, but if these "pleas" are carefully read one can find a slam at the union. The "pleas" of the editors end with the following "advice."

A Plea—For Arbitration.  
"Better arbitration with full dinner pails, comfortable homes with warm clothing, than failure of collective bargaining and strike with empty stomachs."

None of these "appeals" champion the cause of the miners, none encourage them to fight it to a finish, but all in the name of god and then for the sake of "humanity" urge the miners to accept arbitration, the lollypop of the operators.

RUSSIAN "LIVING" NEWSPAPER OUT SAT. AT WORKERS' HOUSE.  
The fourth issue of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper issued by the Chicago worker correspondents of the Novy Mir, will be out this Saturday, Jan. 16, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.

The Prolet-Tribune is very popular among the Russian workers of Chicago and usually draws a big crowd.

## THE WINNERS!

THIS week the three prizes go to a stockyard worker, a garment worker and a domestic worker. The first prize, "Marxian Economic Handbook," by W. H. Emmitt, goes to the stockyard worker who is at present employed in this industry. So necessary is it for him to remain there that we even leave out the name of the city where he works at the present time, as well as his name rather than risk his identity being revealed.

"December the Fourteenth," by Demitri Merezkovsky, the second prize, goes to Nellie Halperin, a Chicago garment worker who is an ardent fighter for the left wing within the garment workers' union and has been thru many a battle with the reactionary officialdom. The third prize, the original drawing of a DAILY WORKER cartoon, framed, goes to a domestic worker employed as a housemaid in a bourgeois home in Oakland, Calif.

### Next Week's Prizes

First Prize: "Capital," by Karl Marx, first volume.  
Second Prize: "Ancient Society," by Morgan. This book explains the development of society from savagery thru barbarism to civilization. It was acclaimed as a masterpiece by both Marx and Engels at the time of its publication.

Third Prize: A DAILY WORKER cartoon, original drawing.

### THE THIRD PRIZE WINNER.

THEY LOVED HER WHILE SHE SLAVED;  
THEY THREW HER OUT LIKE SO MUCH RUBBISH WHEN SHE WAS WORN OUT

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 14.—Many times I wonder if any other workers are subjected to such slavery as a housemaid. A housemaid is always compelled to do the will of the mistress. Her work is of many different kinds: cooking, waiting on table, cleaning house, dusting furniture, polishing silverware, etc. She is always oppressed with the fear of whether her work is satisfactory, or whether she will be again reminded of neglecting this or that.

Sensing this feeling she is always driven to do her best.  
She works until 8:00 o'clock in the evening, often even later, other workers have an eight-hour day, but she hasn't. Sundays she is not free until late in the afternoon.

Just recently our neighbor had one of those so-called perfect housemaids. The matrons of the community used her as an example, or a standard according to which they wanted their own maids to be. The seeming attitude of them toward her was, that they thought of her very much, even loved her.

This woman was a courteous and obedient slave. She obeyed every impulse of her mistress to the least detail. She started from early morning until late at night, the only bright spots in her life being at night, when she could stretch her long, worn limbs and drift into slumberland.

But even that could not continue long, after a short time this woman became ill, so that she was unable to move from her bed, and a doctor was called. He told her that she would be unable to work for years. She had exhausted all her energies, all that was left was a ruined health with its terrible pains.

Now the praise and admiration of the matrons became meaningless, she was only in the way. They only thought was a means by which they could get rid of her, so that a new servant could take her place.  
That is the kind of necessities working women are, the only possession we have is our energy which we apply thoughtlessly. We compete with each other in order to insure us a livelihood.

If the mistresses find out that there is some one more obedient than we are, they discharge us.  
References are demanded from previous employers here in Oakland before they even consider our applications. In order to do that we must patiently obey the matrons' every whim and desire.

The agents, who thru the telephone recommend us to the employer, do it in the same manner as other business are conducted or as they do with something that is for sale. They give the age, appearance, etc. It seems a shame to be endowed with human sentiments to see and hear all of it.

To these grievances we cannot expect any remedy as long as we act as individuals. We must unite our efforts to fight for our own interests, it is the duty of everyone of us to join the Workers (Communist) Party thru which we can gather the masses to action. Working class literature and newspapers are the weapons with which we must fight. Thru them our eyes will be opened to the true light of our condition.

Worker Correspondence will make THE DAILY WORKER a better paper send in a story about your shop.

## NEW YORK HAS DAILY WORKER BIRTHDAY PARTY

Workers Jam Yorkville Casino

By A Worker Correspondent  
NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—That THE DAILY WORKER is very highly appreciated by the toiling masses of this city was splendidly demonstrated at the second anniversary jubilee when the Yorkville Casino was filled to capacity by enthusiastic participants who showed how happy they were on this memorable occasion.

Comrade Krumboltz as chairman handled the affair in a masterly manner and the success of the program was assured as soon as the Hungarian Workers' Symphony Orchestra had rendered their two numbers, "The International" and "Hymn of Free Russia."

The violin selections by Elfrida Boss carried the audience to their feet and made the event an occasion to be remembered for years to come. She had the spirit of the new life that only one whose heart is in the revolution can have. It was easily understood that her work in Leningrad had resulted in the acquisition of an art that the old system of capitalism in the outside world cannot inspire.

Tilda Schocket was supreme in her dances, and the representation of "The Toller" reached a point in the art of dancing that is seldom if ever seen on the stage.

The subscription talk by J. O. Bental resulted in a liberal hustle for enrollment on the list of THE DAILY WORKER. "The czar's papers of Russia are no more, but the Pravda and Ivestia are circulated among the 160,000,000 workers of Russia today," said Bental, "and we shall see the day in America when the New York Times and World and the Chicago Tribune shall be no more, but THE DAILY WORKER and other papers of the workers of this country shall take their place."

Comrade Gittow showed in his clear way how great the power of the capitalist press is over the people and what a necessary task we have in building up our daily press. A hearty response to Gittow's appeal for funds was made.

The Freiheit Singing Society finished the program in a most fitting manner and the masses went home singing after having enjoyed one of the most inspiring and instructive concerts that has been staged by the labor movement in this city.

## Russian Co-operative Society to Celebrate Third Year on Sunday

By A Worker Correspondent  
The Russian Co-operative Society of Chicago will celebrate the third year of its existence Sunday, Jan. 17, at Shoenhofen hall, cor. Milwaukee and Ashland Aves., with a concert and dance.

The society was organized three years ago by a group of members of the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia. The purpose of the society was to open up a restaurant where the members could get fresh food at low prices. It did not intend to go into the restaurant business on a large scale, but the membership of the society and the number of patrons of the restaurant that was opened up at 1734 W. Division street grew so rapidly and took on such a surplus of money accumulated in spite of the fact that better food at a cheaper price was served. The society then decided the open up another restaurant.

The society is now functioning at 760 Milwaukee Ave.  
During the three years of its existence the society aided materially the Russian children's schools, the Workers' House and other similar labor institutions.

The proceeds of the celebration to be held Sunday will be divided between the federation of the Russian children's school and the Workers' House.  
Beginning at 4 p. m. tickets in advance 60 cents, at the doors 75 cents. After the concert admission, 50 cents.

## OMAHA "YARDS" WORKERS GREET DAILY WORKER

Hail "Daily" As Their Fighting Paper

By A Worker Correspondent  
OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 14.—Distribution of THE DAILY WORKER at the packing houses in South Omaha went over with a whoop. We had four comrades on the job, two of them young girls. The papers were gladly accepted by the workers and soon little groups congregated on the side walks, in barber shops and pool halls discussing the story in THE DAILY WORKER.

The next morning the workers were on the lookout for the distributors, and soon they were waiting for the papers to be handed out to them. On this day we had two boys helping in the distribution and they were enthusiastic about the job. A number of workers offered to pay the boys for the paper, showing that they appreciated the efforts that were being made. Barbers and pool hall owners came to get THE DAILY WORKER and the whole south side seemed to be interested in what was going on.

We noticed a number of workers with the earlier issue in their pockets, much the worse from wear in being passed from hand to hand, or of being read over and over again. Of course, we had a call from the office force at Armour's. A young fellow was sent out to see what we had the first day, the next day they wanted a copy for the foreman, superintendent and general manager. Thru the window we could see the office force grouped around the paper all busy reading it.

The great majority of the workers were intensely interested in the stories and campaign of THE DAILY WORKER. Only a very few of the native-born workers, probably home owners, refused the paper, and one even threw it away. Some of those workers appeared curious about the paper but were apparently intimidated by the fear of being seen by the boss. There were many who greeted the distributors after the first day with, "Thank you," or "Good boy, that's a real paper." Some said "When you start the organization, we'll be ready."

THE DAILY WORKER campaign has found a responsive chord among the packing house workers of Omaha.

## Mother Correspondents in Street Nuclei Will Write for Daily Worker

(Worker Correspondent)  
Street nucleus No. 21 of Chicago, at its last meeting has appointed two correspondents to attend the class on Thursday evening. One a mother correspondent and the other a worker correspondent.

The idea of mother correspondence as a street nucleus function sponsored by one of the members of the nucleus met with enthusiasm by the comrades. There were mothers present who said they were often moved to write about the deplorable conditions existing in Chicago public schools and that now they will make an effort to do so.

Many possibilities for making THE DAILY WORKER drive more effectively in the house to house distribution campaign in the contributions that can be sent by the mother and housewife were enumerated in the discussion. It is expected that these articles will get the interest of the mother and the woman in the home.

Other woman comrades, mothers and housewives are urged to send in their contributions to this mother's section. It would, of course, be helpful to attend the class but even if they cannot attend the class, they are assured that the utmost consideration will be given their articles and they will be put in shape for publication.

Perhaps you lacked confidence in yourself before. Don't let that keep you from writing now. If you have a story to tell, let nothing stop you from telling it, we'll see to it that the working class mothers and women of Chicago hear it.

Send your contributions to the Editor of THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

## THE SECOND PRIZE WINNER. AMALGAMATED OFFICIALS JOIN A. F. OF L. IN FALSE CHARGE THAT THE T. U. E. L. IS "DUAL"

By NELLIE HALPERIN, Worker Correspondent.  
The reactionaries in the trade union movement have many and various methods of attacking and trying to discredit the rank and file. One method adopted by the bureaucrats is use of the pretext that the left wingers want to break up the present union organizations and establish dual unions. Such false charges are used to divert the rank and file from real issues.

When the progressives put forward demands that are in the interests of the workers, the reactionary officials raise the cry of "dual unionism." This makes it difficult for progressives to win the confidence of the rank and file for real working class policies. Before the rank and file learns the game the bureaucrats play, the progressives are forced to stand all kinds of misrepresentation and persecution.

Now Openly Reactionary.  
The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' leaders have also fallen in line with these reactionary tactics. At last the left wing has forced the Hillman administration to show its real colors. The general executive board had its quarterly meeting December 18 to 23. In the January 1st issue of the Advance, its whole contents were spiced with reaction and animosity towards the left wingers, especially in the statement concerning the G. E. B. sessions.

The official statement of the G. E. B. concerning the New York situation, as quoted, was as follows:  
"The union views the group that is now leading the opposition in this city not as a right or left movement in the Amalgamated, but as a group organized by outsiders for the purpose of wrecking the Amalgamated. Whether this movement is called the Trade Union Educational League or Action Committee or by any other name, the general executive board looks upon these activities as nothing less than dual unionism."

The charge that the left wing is organized by outsiders, does not hold ground. Due to the fact that you are expelling all the leading opposition how could you expel them if they were not in the Amalgamated?

Brother Hillman knows very well what dual unionism is. He knows, too, that the T. U. E. L. stands for building up the Amalgamated; it stands for making the union worthy

## American Imperialism Defined

By ROBERT MACKLIN, (Worker Correspondent).  
NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Comrade Bertram Wolfe, director of the New York Workers' School, led a very instructive discussion on the question "Whither America?" before an intensely interested working class audience in Brownsville, Brooklyn.

In developing the subject, Comrade Wolfe gave a dialectic analysis of American capitalism and the American working class. He pointed out the American peculiarities which have had a profound influence upon the labor movement. These were briefly the following:

"America was born a capitalist country, an offshoot of European capitalism. It had no feudalism, and so the American working class was not born in a period of revolutionary struggle as the European proletariat was, so that it naturally was devoid of the tradition of struggle. Then there did not develop a continuous working class."

"There was a new working class each generation due to the different waves of immigration (Irish, German, Jewish, Italian, etc.) each one going thru a period of intense class struggle yet failing to hand down the memories of these struggles as a tradition because of the fact that due to specific American conditions such as the gold rush, the free land movement, the numerous opportunities to open up businesses, etc., large portions of each class of immigrants forgot the class struggle as they crept out of the working class, while the new wave of immigrants had to start all over again the class struggle in America. All this prevented the continuous development of the American workers along lines of class struggle, prevented the development of class consciousness."

"But since 1900 the United States began to change rapidly. As a great agricultural nation it had been the granary of the world. It now was becoming the workshop of the world, replacing England and the ambitions of its capitalist masters was that it shall become the clearing house of the world, an ambition fully realized after the world war. 1900 saw the begin-

ning of giant trusts, and as a reflex the trust busting movements led by popular muckrakers such as Roosevelt, La Follette, Hearst, Ida Tarbell, Charles Edward Russell, etc.

"It was during this period that the socialist party grew rapidly and its elements expressing not so much a movement forward toward socialism but rather the historically backward trust busting movement. In spite of this the trusts grew steadily powerful, especially so under the cloak of patriotism during the period of the world war with its preparedness campaigns, its red cross, and salvation army drives, liberty loan campaigns, all sponsored by the trusts; the dollar a year men and their committees composed almost entirely of prominent corporation officials, etc., etc. Muckraking stopped especially thru the aid of postmaster censorship of the muckraking press, and the trusts emerged not only controlling the government but the whole economic life of America."

"All industry and commerce were trustified and interlocked under the control of two most powerful banking institutions, J. P. Morgan & Co., and The National City Bank (the Rockefeller interests). The bourgeoisie themselves changed in character. No longer did they participate in the processes of production, but rather they became a class of "coupon clippers" and perhaps even had hirelings clip their coupons for them. The capitalist class had evolved into perfect parasites. The change in American capitalism did not confine itself within the boundaries of the U. S. but expressed itself on an international scale. It had now become the clearing house of the world. Whereas only a few years ago it owed to foreign countries more than 700 millions, it had now, thanks to the world war, become the world's creditor to the tune of more than twenty billions. It had most of the nations of the world by the throat, financially and in many cases politically. The Dawes' plan was obvious proof of this. America had become the most powerful imperialist nation and naturally also a great militarist nation."

## HOW CUDAHY HIRES HIS HELP FOR WISCONSIN PLANT IS TOLD BY A WORKER CORRESPONDENT

By W. P., Worker Correspondent.

CUDAHY, Wis., Jan. 14.—As I had been out of work for several months in Omaha and after arriving in St. Paul, Minn., I could not find or buy a job in the slaughter houses there, I was attracted to an employment agency where the sign read:

"Butchers, knifemen and laborers wanted. Free fare."  
After reading the sign I walked in the employment agency wondering how it was that a slaughterhouse would be looking for help in the dull season. At the shark's office I was told the job was at Cudahy, Wis.  
"What do they pay for butchers here?"  
"Puts Out The Bait."  
"From 47 1/2 to 72 cents an hour,"

lars for the job, I was sent to their branch office in Minneapolis from where I was told I would be put on a train for Cudahy, Wis.

At Minneapolis, I was met by the manager of the employment office and he searched thru my baggage to satisfy himself that I was not a union man. After he had searched my satchel, I was put on the train with ten others.

After riding on the train all night we arrived at Cudahy, which is named after the Cudahy packing plant located there. Cudahy and the Federal Rubber company run the town to suit themselves.

Here we were met by one of the Cudahy bosses who told us not to stray away or else we would lose our five dollars and miss breakfast. After walking for a long time we were brought to the Blackstone "hotel" which is run by the company.  
The hotel is nothing more than three shacks (something like those in

a lumber camp). One of the shacks is the dining room and the other two are the sleeping quarters.

This "hotel" was used at one time as a barracks for soldiers and was later turned over to the Cudahy meat packers. All of the beds are set close to each other. There are about 300 or 400 beds placed in these two barracks with one stove to heat the entire room. In order to go to bed we had to climb over the ends. The beds were seldom cleaned and were alive with vermin.

At night you can hear the rats gnawing away under the floor. The shacks are cold and the accommodations are poor for putting away your clothes at night.

After giving us a cold breakfast of some of the left-over food of the regular morning crew we were brought to the superintendent. Our names were taken down and we were handed a badge. There was no medical examination nor any other examina-

tion. We were told by the superintendent to punch the time clock and go on the killing floor.

The new superintendent called a meeting of the workers and had them all sit down on the green grass outside their "hotel" and he then started to tell them how wonderful a country this was and how the Cudahy plant was growing bigger and bigger. He didn't tell them it was wrung out of the sweat and blood of the workers, and that he was not in favor of having the ten-hour day, but there were times when there were too many hogs to be slaughtered in eight hours and it would be necessary to work longer. He then asked them to vote on the proposition.

Vote Down 10-Hour Day.  
The working force, consisting of Poles, Austrians, Germans, a few Irish and one Negro, even tho they had no union and were unorganized, refused to let themselves be fooled and voted for the eight-hour day, and

against the superintendents proposals by a vote of 7 to 1. Those who voted for the longer workday were the floaters who wanted to get in as many hours as they could and then get away. The workers who work here steady refused to fall for the Cudahy dope.

### Red Tape to Get Dollar.

Payday came twice a month. If the worker came to work in between paydays, he had to wait three weeks before he got paid. Before payday, if a worker wanted to draw some money, he could get a dollar or two, but he had to go thru so much red tape that it was easier to go without. After working three weeks, payday came around and when the company took out our board, railroad fare and a few other items we had just barely enough money to go to Chicago.

It was said by many of those who lived in Cudahy, that the company got reduced rates on all the workers they hired and had brought to the plant

and as they deducted the regular train fare from the pay envelopes, they were able to pocket thousands of dollars every year that way.  
Conditions were so rotten here that there were many workers coming and going and this arrangement was quite satisfactory to the company. When they hire the worker they tell him that after ninety days he will get his fare paid. But the season does not last ninety days. If the worker has not left before the ninety days are up, he is fired before the time comes to pay back the money.

The men get but 30 minutes for their lunch and as the Blackstone "hotel" is a mile away, they climb over the hog pens, gulp down a badly cooked meal and rush back to the plant to sharpen their tools and be ready for work on time. Laborers get 43 cents an hour, all of the knife men 47 cents and the skilled butchers get as high as 72 cents. There are few highly paid workers in the plant.



# THE DAILY WORKER

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## Another Hundred Victims

Before the echoes of the professional optimists extolling the new year as one of unmeasured prosperity and security for the working class had died down a muffled blast in an Oklahoma mine started 1926 on its series of mine holocausts. A hundred or more workers become corpses as the cloud of black smoke rises ominously above the mine shaft.

Those prostitutes on the capitalist press who raise loud clamors about the risk of profits when workers strike to overcome conditions that yearly take such a ghastly toll, never consider the risks of workers sacrificed to the greed and avarice of the mine barons.

This explosion, as is the case of so many others, occurred in a non-union mine, where the individual stands alone against the power of the capitalist owner, where he dare not raise his voice to protest against conditions that menace his life for fear of unemployment and hunger, whose spectre ever haunts him.

Union men had been locked out over a period of two years and, almost unaided by the United Mine Workers of America, had struggled against the open shop. Had Lewis & Co. spent a little of the money for organization purposes that they were rolling over the country in Pullmans to attend conferences with the operators this non-union condition would not exist.

Workers' lives will only be safe when the workers themselves, thru their organized power, can enforce safety regulations, and as a first step toward unionization of the coal industry of this country the reactionary officialdom must be defeated and the miners' union changed into a fighting organization that talks to the employers in terms of power—the only language they heed.

State laws, supposed to protect workers from such disasters, are flouted because their enforcement is in the hands of old party agents of the employers. A labor party, with representatives of the working class to create and enforce laws protecting the workers, would aid in overcoming the constant menace to human life in the mines of this country.

## McKinley, Smoot and Cummins Seat Nye

The senatorial record says Gerald P. Nye, from the agricultural state of North Dakota, who is classified as an insurgent, was seated after a bitter fight on the senate floor by a vote of 41 to 39. He will support Borah against the world court and will oppose the administration's tax program. Because he will line up with the insurgents and democrats against the Coolidge-Mellon tax program, the overwhelming majority of democrats supported him. They do not fear one more vote against the world court, which almost all the democrats support, as they have a safe majority that is not likely to be dangerously reduced.

Had the Coolidge senators voted solidly against Nye he would have met defeat, but Senators William B. McKinley of Illinois, Albert B. Cummins of Iowa and Reed Smoot of Utah, absented themselves from the chamber, thereby seating Nye. There is method in their apparent madness. All of them are up for re-election this year and they are all dependent upon agricultural votes, so they do not want to face the accusation that they kept out of the senate an insurgent from the corn and wheat belt.

Nye can do no harm in the senate, and his defeat by the votes of the senators from the farm states would add one more obstacle to those already in their path because of the agricultural crisis itself.

Noteworthy also is the fact that the staunch supporters of the republican gang that tried to whitewash the odoriferous Newberry of Michigan, who tried to corrupt the electorate of a state in order to obtain a seat in the senate, voted against the seating of Nye. Among those coming up for re-election who voted against the seating of Nye are two "tombstone" senators, George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania and Wm. H. Butler of Massachusetts, both of whom succeeded senators who died while in office, as was the case with Nye.

As for Nye, himself, like all the other milk-and-water progressives, his influence is not feared, otherwise he would not have been seated.

Thus the corrupt game of capitalist politics goes merrily on while the workers and farmers continue to foot the bill in decreased standards of living, and if the world courters have their way, with their very lives.

We Communists reiterate that nothing other than a class party of labor that can win the support of the impoverished farmers will aid the exploited masses of the United States.

## A "Labor Member" of the School Board

As a means of creating the illusion that all classes in the city of Chicago are represented on the school board a labor member of some sort is usually selected. At present this labor (?) official is John English, organizer of Typographical Union No. 16. It goes without saying that this is a political job and goes to those who are regarded as ward-healers in some reactionary political clique.

The role of this labor member was revealed during the discussion over Superintendent McAndrew's attitude on war pictures in the class rooms. When certain patriotic organizations questioned McAndrew's patriotism, the capitalist press interviewed various members of the school board, among them John English. In his statement English said: "I don't believe there is a more patriotic man in Chicago than Mr. McAndrew." That is the only reply this labor member made to the interviewer.

McAndrew is admittedly a militarist, an advocate of military training in the public schools, and boasts that he is a colonel in the Illinois national guard, a strikebreaking agency. If English really represented labor, instead of playing the game of old party politics, he would, in no uncertain terms, have denounced this imperialist superintendent of schools as an agent of the employers polluting the minds of the children of the working class who are so unfortunate as to be under the influence of the present Chicago school system.

One supposed to represent labor certainly renders a poor service to the working class when he refrains from denouncing such a palpable enemy of the working class as this militia colonel who calls himself a "military pacifist"—a pacifist in the service of imperialism.

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Henri Barbusse, as a naturalist in literature, started to write his poems and short stories before 1914. But in his collection of short stories, "We Others," in which he demonstrated great power of observation of the minute and detailed occurrences of everyday life, Barbusse nevertheless had no definite ideal and therefore his outlook on life was pessimistic. Everything for him appeared in gray shadows without happiness and without meaning. It was the time of the transition period when the life of Europe was changing and when the social-democrats betrayed their ideals of revolutionary activity. To Henri Barbusse life at that period was meaningless and cold, without a purpose. Without a future.

But the war changed the point of view and the creations of Henri Barbusse.

Henri Barbusse went to war as a soldier in the French army; he saw the battlefields and learned the tragedies that are connected with it. As a great artist he observed not only the romantic propaganda that came from army headquarters and general staffs, he also saw war in the trenches. And in realistic, brutal, tragical fashion, with artistic fire, he molded his newer works of art. "Fire," his "Inferno," in which he uncovers the slaughterhouses of capitalist war and shows that the killing of the sons of Germany, Austria, France, England and America is really in the interests, not of the masses who are cutting each other to pieces, but of the masters of the world, of the classes that rule Europe and America. Henri Barbusse himself was made invalid by shell shock; he himself suffered bodily and mentally the tragedy of war. But at the beginning he was only an eloquent pacifist, he cried for peace and distinguished himself very little from those who talked in the name of morality for peace while leaving the world in agony to butcher itself under the reign of capitalism. But in his second volume, "Under Fire," Henri Barbusse appeared a new man, no longer a pacifist—but full of the new revolu-

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In his novel, "Under Fire," Barbusse tells us of a conversation among the soldiers. The soldiers on the battlefield are not only disgusted with the horror of war but they are conscious of the causes that brought it about and are for a conscious and deliberate method to end it. He pictures to us this conversation in such a manner: "Yes," said one, "but what will it be called tomorrow?" "After all, what is it that makes the horror of war?" "It is the mass of people." "But the people, that's us." "Yes, that's true." "It's the people who are war, without them there would be nothing but some wrangling, a long way off. But it is not they who decide on it, it is the masters who steer them." "The people are struggling today, to have no more masters to steer them." "This war is like the French revolution continuing."

To make clear his new ideal, his new optimism which is not to be found in his former writings, Henri Barbusse continues this conversation. "The people of the world ought to come to an understanding about the hides and the bodies of those who exploit them, one way and another." "All the masses ought to agree together."

In this conversation the international class character of Henri Barbusse's writings is already evident. Seeing the corpses stretched on the battlefields of different frontiers—German, French, Italian—he realized the narrowness of nationalistic tendencies and ideas that are spread by the capitalist philosophers and pacifists. Barbusse realized that the masses of all over the world are made use of as machines in order to serve the interests of the masters. He realized that it is really the workers of Germany, of Austria, United States, England and France have one interest and must adhere to class solidarity if they want to avoid other tragedies to occur in the last war. He realized that their solidarity consists of getting rid of the masters and creating a new world, a new order of society that will make war unnecessary and will establish a Communist commonwealth and a union of workers and peasants' republics on the globe.

This spirit and ideal of Henri Barbusse was portrayed and brought out in the most artistic style in his book, "Light." It is possible that in this novel Henri Barbusse confessed the struggle that he himself went thru until he reached the stage of revolutionary ideal and Communist principles.

In the book, "Light," Barbusse pictures to us a commonplace clerk, Simon. It could not be only a clerk, and it could not be only Simon. It is true of every person educated and raised in a capitalistic order of society. Simon is influenced by his environment. He thinks well of the rich and despises the poor, although being himself a struggling worker—a low-salaried clerk in an office. He longed for wealth, and at least he looked upon himself as a person being able to accumulate fortunes. His ideal was the ideal of the narrow, egoistic self-centered individual that is to be found among all shades and groups of society educated in the present public schools and stimulated by the surroundings of present-day life. Simon lived a double life. A hypocritical life. He appeared as a moral, conventional personality among friends and in society, while in the shadows of the night he was running to the criminal quarters of the city, mingling with prostitutes and outlaws of society.

When the war of patriotism was caught by the fire of patriotism and the slogan, "my country is in danger." Being married to Mary, his relations with her meant nothing to him, because of his hypocritical and conventional moral and social ideas. He went to war. He felt that he was a hero. That he would really serve his country. He believed wholeheartedly that the war filled his heart and his soul and gave meaning and value to his existence. But the war unmasked for Simon the horror and the reality and the lie that is embodied in the patriotic utterances. He saw that those who sacrificed themselves and fight one another on the great battlefields are poor devils like himself and they are sacrificing their lives for a cause that isn't theirs. Of course it did not occur to Simon at once. He had to go thru fire and hell until he reached his disillusionment.

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Barbusse organized a small Bolshevik literary circle in Paris and established his publication, "Clarte," ("Light"), in which he undertook a struggle against all reformists and moralists of the Tolstoy type who, from the first day of the war, sprang to life in France with Romand Rolland as their leader. Barbusse attacked Rolland for his ideological point of view towards the world war, and he proved to the intellectual circles of Europe that thru purely idealistic struggles society cannot be altered, that it will not merely remain as it is but will go deeper into reaction and imperialism and wars because of the

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In "Light," Barbusse pictures to us the former commonplace personality, who when he realizes the new ideal of the social revolution, changes his point of view not only in regard to society but also in regard to the meaning and value of personal life. Simon comes home a changed social individual. He confesses to his wife the double personality that he had been before. He does his utmost to be frank and outspoken and true in his personal life as well as in his social struggle.

Henri Barbusse is a new writer of the world. He is a naturalist in contradiction to the romantic and symbolic schools of literature and art. To him the earth, the everyday life, the social struggle, the collective ideals, have meaning and value over against the heaven, spirit, religion, attitude of the pacifist and liberals of the romantic schools. In his later writings, "The Chains," and also "The Beyond," now being published in The DAILY WORKER Saturday Magazine supplement, Barbusse makes a step further and develops his revolutionary and Communist philosophy of life, from a historical and cosmic point of view. He looks upon the development of the world and the life of the individual from the point of view of class struggle. He gives artistic meaning to this spirit and ideal. Like Emil Zola, Henri Barbusse, greatest artist of France, deals with life of the masses and of the simple persons of France. But his portrayals and his personalities are not only true of the life of France and of the color of the nation; they are universal and cosmic representations of present-day life and struggle and ideal. The bourgeois world has come to look upon Barbusse as one of its bitterest enemies. It knows that thru literature the masses can get a truer picture of their life. His novels are full of the longings and ideals and strivings of the masses of the world for a new society where they will rule, where their life will be expressed and their happiness accomplished.

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Henri Barbusse also criticizes Romand Rolland for his attitude towards the Russian revolution. Barbusse ridiculed the pacifists' contradiction of being on the one hand against war and atrocities and on the other hand unable to grasp the significance of the social revolution that is really abolishing wars and atrocities. To Barbusse ideals in life are not mere moral objection and words, as they appear in the sentimental writings of the pacifists. To him Communism is in essence the whole and the complete readjustment of the individual towards the collective happiness and class consciousness and the struggle of the masses of workers and peasants for a new society.

In "Light," Barbusse pictures to us the former commonplace personality, who when he realizes the new ideal of the social revolution, changes his point of view not only in regard to society but also in regard to the meaning and value of personal life. Simon comes home a changed social individual. He confesses to his wife the double personality that he had been before. He does his utmost to be frank and outspoken and true in his personal life as well as in his social struggle.

Henri Barbusse is a new writer of the world. He is a naturalist in contradiction to the romantic and symbolic schools of literature and art. To him the earth, the everyday life, the social struggle, the collective ideals, have meaning and value over against the heaven, spirit, religion, attitude of the pacifist and liberals of the romantic schools. In his later writings, "The Chains," and also "The Beyond," now being published in The DAILY WORKER Saturday Magazine supplement, Barbusse makes a step further and develops his revolutionary and Communist philosophy of life, from a historical and cosmic point of view. He looks upon the development of the world and the life of the individual from the point of view of class struggle. He gives artistic meaning to this spirit and ideal. Like Emil Zola, Henri Barbusse, greatest artist of France, deals with life of the masses and of the simple persons of France. But his portrayals and his personalities are not only true of the life of France and of the color of the nation; they are universal and cosmic representations of present-day life and struggle and ideal. The bourgeois world has come to look upon Barbusse as one of its bitterest enemies. It knows that thru literature the masses can get a truer picture of their life. His novels are full of the longings and ideals and strivings of the masses of the world for a new society where they will rule, where their life will be expressed and their happiness accomplished.

THE DAILY WORKER

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By MORRIS BACKALL.

A FEW weeks ago Henri Barbusse, the great French novelist who is writing for the Saturday Magazine supplement of The DAILY WORKER, was attacked by the fascist in Rumania. Barbusse went to Rumania to investigate the atrocities against Communists in the dungeons of that country. The fury of the working class against the white terror in that country had compelled the Rumanian government itself to invite him. Henri Barbusse has of late years become an embodiment of the conscience of the working masses in Europe.

Henri Barbusse, as a naturalist in literature, started to write his poems and short stories before 1914. But in his collection of short stories, "We Others," in which he demonstrated great power of observation of the minute and detailed occurrences of everyday life, Barbusse nevertheless had no definite ideal and therefore his outlook on life was pessimistic. Everything for him appeared in gray shadows without happiness and without meaning. It was the time of the transition period when the life of Europe was changing and when the social-democrats betrayed their ideals of revolutionary activity. To Henri Barbusse life at that period was meaningless and cold, without a purpose. Without a future.

But the war changed the point of view and the creations of Henri Barbusse.

Henri Barbusse went to war as a soldier in the French army; he saw the battlefields and learned the tragedies that are connected with it. As a great artist he observed not only the romantic propaganda that came from army headquarters and general staffs, he also saw war in the trenches. And in realistic, brutal, tragical fashion, with artistic fire, he molded his newer works of art. "Fire," his "Inferno," in which he uncovers the slaughterhouses of capitalist war and shows that the killing of the sons of Germany, Austria, France, England and America is really in the interests, not of the masses who are cutting each other to pieces, but of the masters of the world, of the classes that rule Europe and America. Henri Barbusse himself was made invalid by shell shock; he himself suffered bodily and mentally the tragedy of war. But at the beginning he was only an eloquent pacifist, he cried for peace and distinguished himself very little from those who talked in the name of morality for peace while leaving the world in agony to butcher itself under the reign of capitalism. But in his second volume, "Under Fire," Henri Barbusse appeared a new man, no longer a pacifist—but full of the new revolu-

tionary spirit that had begun to penetrate the workers and peasants of the world. The spirit and ideal of revolution to change the order of society, by means of class struggle to do away with a system of classes and class-struggle, which is also to do away with wars, the human slaughterhouses, among nations, was in him. It is true that Barbusse's book, "Inferno," was sold in France in 150,000 copies and appeared in 100 editions—but the real depths of his sincerity and greatness were disclosed in his later book "Under Fire."

In his novel, "Under Fire," Barbusse tells us of a conversation among the soldiers. The soldiers on the battlefield are not only disgusted with the horror of war but they are conscious of the causes that brought it about and are for a conscious and deliberate method to end it. He pictures to us this conversation in such a manner: "Yes," said one, "but what will it be called tomorrow?" "After all, what is it that makes the horror of war?" "It is the mass of people." "But the people, that's us." "Yes, that's true." "It's the people who are war, without them there would be nothing but some wrangling, a long way off. But it is not they who decide on it, it is the masters who steer them." "The people are struggling today, to have no more masters to steer them." "This war is like the French revolution continuing."

To make clear his new ideal, his new optimism which is not to be found in his former writings, Henri Barbusse continues this conversation. "The people of the world ought to come to an understanding about the hides and the bodies of those who exploit them, one way and another." "All the masses ought to agree together."

In this conversation the international class character of Henri Barbusse's writings is already evident. Seeing the corpses stretched on the battlefields of different frontiers—German, French, Italian—he realized the narrowness of nationalistic tendencies and ideas that are spread by the capitalist philosophers and pacifists. Barbusse realized that the masses of all over the world are made use of as machines in order to serve the interests of the masters. He realized that it is really the workers of Germany, of Austria, United States, England and France have one interest and must adhere to class solidarity if they want to avoid other tragedies to occur in the last war. He realized that their solidarity consists of getting rid of the masters and creating a new world, a new order of society that will make war unnecessary and will establish a Communist commonwealth and a union of workers and peasants' republics on the globe.

This spirit and ideal of Henri Barbusse was portrayed and brought out in the most artistic style in his book, "Light." It is possible that in this novel Henri Barbusse confessed the struggle that he himself went thru until he reached the stage of revolutionary ideal and Communist principles.

In the book, "Light," Barbusse pictures to us a commonplace clerk, Simon. It could not be only a clerk, and it could not be only Simon. It is true of every person educated and raised in a capitalistic order of society. Simon is influenced by his environment. He thinks well of the rich and despises the poor, although being himself a struggling worker—a low-salaried clerk in an office. He longed for wealth, and at least he looked upon himself as a person being able to accumulate fortunes. His ideal was the ideal of the narrow, egoistic self-centered individual that is to be found among all shades and groups of society educated in the present public schools and stimulated by the surroundings of present-day life. Simon lived a double life. A hypocritical life. He appeared as a moral, conventional personality among friends and in society, while in the shadows of the night he was running to the criminal quarters of the city, mingling with prostitutes and outlaws of society.

When the war of patriotism was caught by the fire of patriotism and the slogan, "my country is in danger." Being married to Mary, his relations with her meant nothing to him, because of his hypocritical and conventional moral and social ideas. He went to war. He felt that he was a hero. That he would really serve his country. He believed wholeheartedly that the war filled his heart and his soul and gave meaning and value to his existence. But the war unmasked for Simon the horror and the reality and the lie that is embodied in the patriotic utterances. He saw that those who sacrificed themselves and fight one another on the great battlefields are poor devils like himself and they are sacrificing their lives for a cause that isn't theirs. Of course it did not occur to Simon at once. He had to go thru fire and hell until he reached his disillusionment.

Barbusse portrays to us in a very deep and red color the change that took place in Simon. This was the way Simon pictures his own feelings: "I am alone on the earth, face to face with the mud, and I can no longer move. The frightful searching of the shells alights around me. The hoarse hurricane which does not know me is yet trying to find the place where I am!" "I shall remain



# LENIN POINTS LABOR'S WAY TO POWER

(From Lenin's Book, "State and Revolution")

THE first fact that has been established with complete exactness by the whole theory of evolution, indeed by the whole of science, is that the utopians forgot, however, and which is now forgotten by the present opportunists, afraid of the revolution—is that, historically, there must undoubtedly be a special stage or epoch of transition from capitalism to Communism.

"BETWEEN capitalist society," says Karl Marx, "there lies a period of revolutionary transition. A stage of political transition corresponds to this period, and in the REVOLUTIONARY DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT."

THIS conclusion Marx bases on an analysis of the role played by the proletariat in modern capitalist society, on the facts of the development of this society and on the irreconcilability of the antagonistic interests of the proletariat and the capitalist class.

EARLIER the question was put thus: To attain its emancipation the proletariat must overthrow the capitalist class, conquer political power and establish its own revolutionary dictatorship. Now the question is put somewhat differently: The transition from capitalist society developing towards Communism, to a Communist society, is impossible without a period of "political transition," and the state in this period can only be the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat.

WHAT, then, is the relation of this dictatorship to democracy? We saw that the Communist Manifesto simply places side by side the two ideas: the "conversion of the proletariat into the ruling class" and the "conquest of democracy." On the basis of all that has been said above, one can define more exactly how democracy changes in the transition from capitalism to Communism.

IN capitalist society, under the conditions most favorable to its development, we have a more or less complete democracy in the form of a democratic republic. But this democracy is always bound by the narrow framework of capitalist exploitation, and, consequently, always remains, in reality, a democracy only for the minority, only for the possessing classes, only for the rich. Freedom in capitalist society always remains more or less the same as it was in the ancient Greek republics, that is, freedom for the slave owners. The modern wage-slaves, in virtue of the conditions of capitalist exploitation, remain to such an extent crushed by want and poverty that they "cannot be bothered with democracy," have "no time for politics"; that, in the ordinary peaceful course of events, the majority of the population is debarred from participating in public political life. . . .

DEMOCRACY for an insignificant minority, democracy for the rich—that is the democracy of capitalist society. If we look more closely into the mechanism of capitalist democracy, everywhere—in the so-called "petty" details of the suffrage (the residential qualification, the exclusion of women, etc.), in the technique of the representative institutions, in the actual obstacles to the right of meeting (public buildings are not for the "poor"), in the purely capitalist organization of the daily press, etc., etc.—on all sides we shall see restrictions upon restrictions of democracy. These restrictions, exceptions, exclusions, obstacles for the poor, seem light—especially in the eyes of one who has himself never lived in close contact with the oppressed class in their hard life, and nine-tenths, if not ninety-nine hundredths, of the bourgeois publicists and politicians are of this class! But in their sum these restrictions exclude and thrust out the poor from politics and from an active share in democracy. Marx splendidly grasped the essence of capitalist democracy, when, in his analysis of the experience of the Commune he said that the oppressed are allowed, once every few years, to decide which particular representatives of the oppressing class are to represent and repress them in parliament!

BUT from this capitalist democracy—inevitably narrow, stealthily thrusting aside the poor, and therefore to its core, hypocritical and treacherous—progress does not march along a simple, smooth and direct path to "greater and greater democracy," as the liberal professors and the lower middle class opportunists would have us believe. No, progressive development—that is, towards Communism—marches thru the dictatorship of the proletariat; and cannot do otherwise, for there is no one else who can break the resistance of the exploiting capitalists, and no other way of doing it.

AND the dictatorship of the proletariat—that is, the organization of the advance-guard of the oppressed as the ruling class, for the purpose of crushing the oppressors—cannot produce merely an expansion of democracy. Together with an immense expansion of democracy—for the first time becoming democracy for the poor, democracy for the people, and not democracy for the rich folk—the dictatorship of the proletariat will produce a series of restrictions of liberty in the case of the oppressors, exploiters and capitalists. We must

crush them in order to free humanity from wage-slavery; their resistance must be broken by force. It is clear that where there is suppression there must also be violence, and there cannot be liberty or democracy.

DEMOCRACY for the vast majority of the nation, and the suppression by force—that is, the exclusion from democracy—of the exploiters and oppressors of the nation: this is the modification of democracy which we shall see during the transition from capitalism to Communism.

ONLY in Communist society, when the resistance of the capitalists has been finally broken, when the capitalists have disappeared, when there are no longer any classes (that is, when there is no difference between the members of society in respect of their social means of production); only then "does the state disappear and one can speak of freedom." Only then will be possible and will be realized a really full democracy, a democracy without any exceptions. And only then will democracy itself begin to wither away in virtue of the simple fact that, freed from capitalist slavery, from the innumerable horrors, savagery, absurdities and infamies of capitalist exploitation, people will gradually become accustomed to the observation of the elementary rules of social life, known for centuries, repeated for thousands of years in all sermons. They will become accustomed to their observance without force, without constraint, without subjection, without the special apparatus for compulsion which is called the state.

THE expression "the state withers away," is very well chosen, for it indicates the gradual and elemental nature of the process. Only habit can, and undoubtedly will, have such an effect: for we see around us millions of times how readily people get accustomed to observe the necessary rules of life in common, if there is no exploitation, if there is nothing that causes indignation, that calls forth protest and revolt and has to be suppressed.

THUS, in capitalist society, we have a democracy that is curtailed, wretched, false; a democracy only for the rich, for the minority. The dictatorship of the proletariat, the period of transition of Communism, will, for the first time, produce a democracy for the people, for the majority, side by side with the necessary suppression of the minority constituted by the exploiters. Communism alone is capable of giving a really complete democracy, and the fuller it is the more quickly will it become unnecessary and wither away of itself. In other words, under capitalism we have a state in the proper sense of the word: that is, a special instrument for the suppression of one class by another, and of the majority by the minority at that. Naturally, for the successful discharge of such a task as the systematic suppression by the minority of exploiters of the majority of exploited, the greatest ferocity and savagery of suppression is required, and seas of blood are needed, thru which humanity has to direct its path, in a condition of slavery, serfdom and wage labor.

AGAIN, during the transition from capitalism to Communism, suppression is still necessary; but in this case it is the suppression of the minority of exploiters by the majority of exploited. A special instrument, a special machine for suppression—that is, the "state"—is necessary, but this is now a transitional state, no longer a state in the ordinary sense of the term. For the suppression of the minority of exploiters by the majority of those who were but yesterday wage slaves, is a matter comparatively so easy, simple and natural that it will cost far less bloodshed than the suppression of the risings of the slaves, serfs or wage laborers, and will cost the human race far less. And it is compatible with the diffusion of democracy over such an overwhelming majority of the nation that the need for any special machinery for suppression will gradually cease to exist. The exploiters are unable, of course, to suppress the people without a most complex machine for performing this duty; but the people can suppress the exploiters even with a very simple "machine"—almost without any "machine" at all. Without any special apparatus—the simple organization of the armed masses (such as the

Councils of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies, we may remark, anticipating a little). FINALLY, only under Communism will the state become quite unnecessary, for there will be no one to suppress—"no one" in the sense of a class, in the sense of a systematic struggle with a definite section of the population. . . .

THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION ARE NOW NO LONGER THE PRIVATE PROPERTY OF INDIVIDUALS. THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION BELONG TO THE WHOLE OF SOCIETY.

## Second Anniversary Lenin Memorial Edition THE DAILY WORKER

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### Forward to Victory in America Under Guidance of Leninism!



**LENIN says:** It is a complete misapprehension to suppose that precisely the literates and almost exclusively the literates (in the professional sense of the word) are capable of successful work upon a newspaper. The reverse is the case; the newspaper does not awaken to real life or capacity for continued life until 500 or 5,000 non-literates add their contributions to the work of 5 leading and permanently active literates.

## DAILY WORKER FORCES CLEAN-UP OF DIRTY SPOTS

### Flush Germ-Laden Corners at Armour's

By A. Worker Correspondent

No sooner did The DAILY WORKER start exposing the rotten conditions in the Armour & Company meat packing plant and the company-owned and controlled conference board, than the packers got busy to clean up some of the filthy, germ-breeding spots on the hog killing floor.

First they swept out the old rags and accumulated filth and then they turned on the hose and flushed these corners. The men on the killing floor could not help smiling when they saw these antics of the company to look "clean" and make it appear as tho the plant was always kept that way. According to one of the health inspectors on the floor these corners should be cleaned regularly and the filth not allowed to stand for six months or a year.

Clean-Up Locker Room! After they had flushed out these germ-breeding corners, then they went into the locker rooms. Here they had some of the slime and filth swept out. This has not made the locker room any better for the workers as they must still stand in the filthy water that comes thru the ceiling. Only a part of the slime has been removed. The men will still have to watch their step or go home with filthy foul-smelling slime all over their shoes.

Want Individual Towels. Now instead of two towels they have put four in the washroom. Four towels for over 150 men! What the men want is an individual towel and not just four towels.

Many of the workers in this department who have read the articles appearing in the DAILY WORKER know that the company is only cleaning up these dirty spots because they fear the exposure which The DAILY WORKER is making of the rotten sanitary conditions in the "yards."

## LENIN AND THE REVOLUTION FOR WHICH HE LIVED AND DIED LIVES AND BREATHE IN THE MASSES

By J. J. WHITE, Worker Correspondent.

GIRARD, O., Jan. 15.—One of the things that comes to my mind on the anniversary of Lenin's death is the undying hatred he manifested against the capitalist class.

His talks with workers in all the countries he visited in his stormy career shows a continual searching out of their mental reactions to the capitalist system, and he ever had as the first and last point in his life work the wiping out from the lives of the workers the burdens placed upon them by capitalism. He stored his splendid mind with these facts and he marshalled them in every assault on the master class.

Another thought that comes to my mind on this day is Lenin's devotion to and almost religious belief in the masses. This is one of the greatest and inspiring facts that stands out in all his life. Even when exile shut him out and away from the workers his only thought was for them. His greatest monument is the inspiration and love and devotion and faith he brot to life and built in the hearts of the masses.

Lenin and the revolution for which he lived and died lives and breathes in the masses of the world over.

Leninism Lives! By HENRY VICTOR, (Worker Correspondent)

When the news of Lenin's death resounded through the world the sorrow of the working class for whom Lenin fought and died and the frank rejoicing of the capitalist world over the death of a great working class leader was heard. But they soon realized that the Lenin died Leninism lives.

## WHAT WILL ARMOUR'S CONFERENCE BOARD DO FOR STOCKYARDS WORKERS? WORKER ON HOG KILL WANTS TO KNOW

In response to an appeal by The DAILY WORKER in one of its recent issues on conditions in the meat packing houses, the article printed below was sent in by one of the workers of Armour & Co. The columns of The DAILY WORKER are open at all times for the workers of Armour & Co. or any of the other "yards" in the city or the country to send in stories of conditions and what they think of the different company schemes. Send in your story the same as this worker has done!

By A. Worker Correspondent

As the workers in the hog killing department of Armour & Co. Company entered Thursday morning, they were told to line-up, and then they were checked off and those that had been in the plant long enough were forced to vote for two "representatives" to the conference board. The four candidates on the ballot were chosen by a committee of two bosses and two

## LENIN! HIS ONE AMBITION TO CHAMPION THE CAUSE OF THE PEASANTRY AND PROLETARIAT

By ROMA, Worker Correspondent.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 15.—LENIN! Never has there been a name so beloved, and yet so hated! Beloved by the oppressed of the world; hated by the powerful exploiters of humanity who live on the blood of the wage slaves!

LENIN! A name symbol of all that is best in mankind, of one who devoted his life to the cause of right, of truth, of justice to the working class—the Communist principles!

LENIN! He planned undertakings and made them come true. He proved to the capitalist world that Communism is possible. He freed the proletariat of that most militaristic and monarchist country, Russia! He established them on a more solid economic and political basis and against great odds led the country thru a period of turmoil, strife, capitalist offenses, starvation and brot the oppressed workers to victory and prosperity.

He realized the necessity of uniting the peasantry and the proletariat of the cities, for only thru unity of all workers, whether industrial or agricultural, can the proletarian dream be realized.

Here was no egoistic Napoleon, boastful Caesar, or ambitious and selfish Alexander. Here was a man whose very simplicity made him great, and whose sole ambition embraced the cause of the oppressed and downtrodden.

Lenin—Successor to Marx

By FRED HARRIS, Worker Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—With the approach of January 20, the thoughts of every revolutionary worker turn to this day of two years ago, when the world stood still for a moment, to take note of a world event, Lenin's death. Reactionaries heaved a sigh of relief and a hope for the termination of the Russian revolution. Those not well posted on world affairs looked around inquiringly, asking as to the identity of this man Lenin. Those of us, who were more enlightened, stood aghast, hoping against hope that this terrible news might yet prove to be a lie. But, alas, affirmation soon came forth. Lenin was dead.

Today then, looking in retrospect, we might ask the question: What is the most outstanding achievement of Lenin's life-time activity? Labriola wrote that Marx did not write a prologue of a new society, but rather wrote the epilogue of dying capitalism. Taking this argument as our basis, we can say then that if Marx wrote the epilogue of capitalism, Lenin continued this work of world drama, and not only wrote but also staged the prologue of the world revolution, toward a new and better society. To do that, is an achievement unequalled thruout the annals of history.

ON THIS DAY ....

By A. C. MILLER, (Worker Correspondent)

WILMINGTON, N. D., Jan. 15.—On the anniversary of the death of our beloved comrade, Vladimir I. Lenin, in justice to him, let us likewise give a thought to those comrades who so nobly assisted him in those trying days when just a mistated word would have turned the whole tide of the revolution against the people of great Russia.

Then as we arrive at the time of the day, the second which we think nearest to the time life parted from his body and those who loved him, at this second let us raise our hats in reverence to that great leader who gave the extreme sacrifice and life blood, to free the oppressed peoples of the world.

After this, let us proceed to carry out our dead comrade's greatest wish his last thought, that we work unceasingly to rid this earth from the scourge of capitalism.

Lenin and the Millinery Workers.

By K. WOLODARSKY, (Worker Correspondent)

Many of the workers in the millinery industry, especially women, are still kept in such darkness that the word "Lenin" sounds to them: "Great trouble maker." Indeed, Lenin was a trouble maker for the class of parasites—the bosses.

For the exploited, Lenin opened a path from the darkness to the sunny day. That sun is also shining for us, exploited in the millinery factories. Let's go forward along the path Lenin opened for us.

Comrade Lenin—An Appreciation

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK, (Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Altho Comrade Lenin has departed from us physically, he has left us a great legacy. Where else can one find in such a clear, logical manner, a presentation of Communist tactics as in the "Infantile Sickness of Left Communism," or for an insight into the present period of capitalism, a rival to his book, "Imperialism"? "The Proletarian Revolution," is a masterpiece of polemical writing in answer to the renegade, Kautsky, and last but not least, Lenin's great work on Communist theory, "The State and Revolution," must be mentioned.

Comrade Lenin is gone, but he has left us Leninism, the knowledge necessary for the struggle of the working class, along correct lines to establish the world Soviet republic.

Leninism is the beacon light of the new day that is to come!

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## Unemployment Grows in Perth Amboy as 2 More Factories Close

By JAMES SZEPESY, (Worker Correspondent)

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Perth Amboy is quite an industrial town with a population of 48,000. It has copper works, lead works, chemical, cable, pottery and other factories.

I was without a job and called on these factories and most places answered they don't need any help they don't know what to do with the help they have at present.

The local capitalist paper, the Perth Amboy Evening News, carries very few help wanted ads but nevertheless many workers can be found at the factory gates in the morning looking for work.

About a year ago the local steel works employing about 300 men closed down and is still closed. Not so long ago (about four months ago) a phonograph factory closed and now the local Embroid Art corporation factory closed. The last two factories claimed bankruptcy.

Leninism on the Job.

By CHARLES ERICKSON, (Worker Correspondent)

ON every job, where there may be found one or more aggressive workers, fighting for the interests of the workers on that job, that worker is usually found to be one who adheres to the teachings of Lenin.

Leninism on the Job.

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The DAILY WORKER Raises  
the Standard for a Workers'  
and Farmers' Government

# THE DAILY WORKER

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LENIN MEMORIAL EDITION

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## WORKERS TO GATHER IN LENIN'S MEMORY

### FORTY-HOUR GUARANTEE USED AS CLUB BY MEAT PACKERS TO ENFORCE SPEED-UP SYSTEM

By VICTOR ZOKAITIS.

The workers on the hog killing floor have received a good example recently how the 40-hour guarantee that is in operation in the Armour & Company meat packing plant in Chicago, operates against the worker in order to force him to speed up and to produce more.

The 40-hour guarantee that is maintained in the "yards" by the packers reminds one of the picture one sees where a mule is drawing a heavy load. Seated on the back of the mule is a fat man. He holds out a handful of hay before the mule. The mule pulls the load eagerly, but it never reaches the hay. Once in a while to keep the mule contented, the fat rider gives the mule a whip to chew. That is just the way the 40-hour guarantee works in the "yards."

Wages in the "yards" are low. They are lower than the wages in the other industries. Added to the low wages is the brutal speed-up where one man does the work of nearly two men. On top of all the grievances of the workers in the "yards" is the fact that the meat packing industry does not offer steady work to the workers. At many times of the year production drops off and workers make less than a starvation wage.

To Keep Force Intact.

In order to keep a skilled working force intact the packers use the 40-hour guarantee. Last year the workers in the hog kill had to work 12 and 13 hours a day, every day in the week. The workers were forced to come down and work one of the holidays during the busy season. As soon as the season was over the packers laid off all of those that were not needed in order to avoid paying the 40-hour guarantee. They trimmed down their killing gangs to such an extent as would be able to handle the hogs that were to be killed.

This year, the workers are not working full time. Tho their workday is supposed to be nine hours, they are working, as a rule, ten hours per day, but do not work the full 64 hours a week. This year the skilled workers have, during a number of weeks in this busy season, received the guarantee.

Lay Off 25 Workers.

Last week when the company saw that they would not work forty hours, they laid off about twenty-five men on the killing floor. These men were mainly unskilled workers. They were the ones who had to do the heavy and the dirty work on the killing floor. Among these unskilled workers also a number of the semi-skilled workers.

Everytime that the packers see that the workers will work less than forty hours and that the forty-hour guarantee will have to be paid, they lay off those workers, who can be easily replaced and also those that are not able to keep up with the speed-up system in force.

By paying this guarantee to the skilled workers, an efficient working force of workers, that are able to

(Continued on page 5)

### Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

SELF-DETERMINATION, according to its foremost prophet Woodrow Wilson, meant substantially the right of all people to order their own governmental institutions in their own fashion and according to their own conceptions of the kind best suited to their needs. Some people were foolish enough to think that this country went to war to establish that right among others. What a cry was raised when the gray hordes of the Kaiser goose-stepped into Belgium! Here was the principle of national sovereignty trampled upon most brazenly. Of course the fact that all capitalist powers had treated weaker ones in similar fashion did not disturb the sleep of our patriots.

We were always given to understand that the United States was the champion of freedom everywhere. But is it? As a matter of fact the United States has developed the most insatiable imperialist appetite of all the robber powers on earth. It has stretched out its greedy arms to every spot on the globe that is worth exploiting. It is steadily securing a stranglehold on South America. Now, after a few years of surface peace with Mexico, our southern neighbor, the state department sends a note that no self-respecting nation could accept without humiliating itself, protesting against the enactment by the Mexican legislature of a law which affects the interests of the foreign exploiters in Mexico.

THIS law is not satisfactory to the old kings and other American burglars who are looting the soil of Mexico and exploiting Mexican workers. Because it is not the government in Washington threatens Mexico with punishment. What would the average American think if Mexico protested to Washington against the passage of any particular law by congress? Of course, Mexico is comparatively weak and this country is strong and

(Continued on page 5)



### Next Legion Meet to Be Held in Philly

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 15.—The national executive committee of the American legion, in session here today announced the 1926 national convention of the legion will be held from October 11 to 15 at Philadelphia.

### LEN SMALL'S CONFERENCE A ROTTEN FRAUD

#### Crooked Governor Tries New Swindle

A gang of bankers, merchants and manufacturers assembled in Chicago yesterday in response to a call from Governor Len Small, the slimy politician convicted of stealing a million dollars from the state of Illinois while he held the office of state treasurer, represented this so-called farm conference. In addition to this crew were a few ex-farmers, now retired and living in luxury in the cities of the state, while the labor faking henchmen of Small made up the balance.

This inglorious crew discussed the various fraudulent panaceas proposed by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine and other republican and democrat politicians trying to make political capital out of the misery of the farmers.

After talking all day they decided that a delegation of fifty, to be chosen later would be sent to the agricultural conference to be held in Des Moines, Iowa, on January 28.

Thus endeth Small's great campaign to aid the farmers of the state whose treasury he pillaged.

"The party is strengthened by purifying itself of opportunist elements." —Lenin. Hear about Lenin's struggle against opportunist deviations, at the Lenin Memorial meetings.

(Continued on page 5)

### LEFT WING METAL WORKERS HIT JOHNSTON MACHINE'S EFFORT TO USE REFERENDUM TO KEEP POWER

Concerning the attempt by the Johnston-Davison machine to set aside the decisions of the Detroit convention by a set of trick questions in the January referendum, the left wing has issued the following statement:

The Johnston-Davison machine in control of the International Association of Machinists thru the fraudulent election when Anderson was counted out in order to keep itself in power as long as possible, is now attempting to foist a new scheme upon the membership which will nullify the decisions of the Detroit convention in regards to referendum and election in the union.

Stole Election Want to Keep It.

The executive council, which came into power after stealing the last election from the opposition candidates, and then throwing out the opposition candidate for president, J. F. Anderson, is compelled, according to the laws adopted at the Detroit convention, to submit to a new election every two years, and a new election would thus take place in January, 1928. The convention also adopted a proposition for holding a convention every two years instead of a four year period.

The Johnston forces by sending out a score of so-called organizers were able to defeat this important clause. The members, however, found themselves confronted with a situation where they would have a chance to vote on the officials every two years and only have a convention every four years.

Violate Convention Decisions.

The convention also decided that the general secretary-treasurer should keep his crooked fingers off the ballots and that the two tellers for the candidates for president should supervise the ballots.

Every member of the I. A. of M. now knows how little this law was respected by the administration, Davison determining which ballots should be counted and which thrown out, and providing for all emergency

(Continued on page 4.)

### THOUSANDS TO COMMEMORATE WORK OF LENIN

#### Scores of Meetings on Anniversary

Every year thousands and tens of thousands of workers more become acquainted with the name of Lenin and come to know of the lessons of his life and death. Every year thousands of workers more rally to the banner of Leninism in the struggle against capitalism and imperialism.

The Lenin memorial meetings held all over the world towards the end of January are a demonstration of the militant workers of what Lenin and Leninism means to them, of their determination to continue their struggle against the bourgeoisie under the guidance of Lenin. In America too all of the militant workers will demonstrate on Lenin memorial day against the attacks of the bosses that are growing more and more bitter every day, against wage-cuts, against lengthening of hours, against worsening of conditions, against the open shop drive, against the attacks on the foreign-born workers, against all the moves of the bosses against the workers. This year's Lenin memorial demonstrations will mean demonstrations for the protection of the foreign-born, for the defense and recognition of the Soviet Union, for world trade union unity, and for the labor party.

Every honest worker, every worker that really wants to wage a straight fight against the bosses, must take part in these demonstrations held all over the country in the period between Jan. 22 to Feb. 1. The list of meetings and speakers given below shows what meetings have been arranged already in the various parts of the country. As soon as more meetings will be arranged they will be added. Watch this list!

MASSACHUSETTS.

Quincy—Jan. 24, Melville Hall, 4 Liberty St., 7:30 p. m., Eva Hoffman.  
Maynard—Jan. 24, Waltham St. Hall, 35 Waltham St., 2:00 p. m., J. P. Field.  
Lawrence—Jan. 24, Ideal Hall, 11 Essex St., 2:30 p. m., H. J. Cantor.  
Fitchburg—Jan. 24, Suomi Hall, 801 Main St., 7:30 p. m., local Finnish comrades.  
Boston—Ford Hall, Ashburton place, Bert D. Wolfe, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.  
Newton Upper Falls—Russian Club, 48 High St., R. Zelma in Russian, Jan. 24, 7:30 p. m.  
Lanesville—Finnish Workingmen's Association Hall, 1080 Washington, L. Marks, Jan. 23, 7:30 p. m.  
Gardner—Al Schapp, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.  
Brockton—H. S. Bloomfield, Jan. 24, 7:30 p. m.  
Worcester—Belmont Hall, 64 Belmont St., Bert D. Wolfe, Jan. 24.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence—Russian Club Hall, 94 Randall St., Max Lerner, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.  
NEW YORK  
New York—Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., Miller's Grand Assembly, 318 Grand St., Brooklyn, Manhattan Lyceum, 95 East 40th St., Jay Lovestone, Ben Gitlow, M. J. Olin, W. W. Weinstein, Chas. Krumboltz, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.  
Jamestown—Jan. 31, Local speaker.  
Buffalo—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.  
Rochester—J. O. Bentall, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.  
Binghamton—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 25.  
Endicott—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 25.  
Syracuse—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 26.  
Utica—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 27.  
Schenectady—J. O. Bentall and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 29.

NEW JERSEY

Trenton—Jan. 24, Palace Hall, S. Broad St., 2:00 p. m., Tallentire.  
Trenton—N. Tallentire, Jan. 24, 1 p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA

Chester—Jan. 22, Sons of Italy Hall, 3rd and Verlin Sts., 8 p. m.  
Erie—Local speakers.  
Philadelphia—Lulu Temple, Broad and Spring Garden, Jay Lovestone, Ben Gitlow, M. J. Olin, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.  
Erie—J. O. Bentall, Jan. 23.  
Pittsburgh—Int'l Socialist League, 805 James St., A. Jakira and D. E. Earley, Jan. 24, 2:30 p. m.  
Covington—A. Jakira, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.  
Avella—Granja Hall, D. E. Earley, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.  
Uniontown—Croatian Hall, Geo. Papoun, C. W. Fulp, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.  
Verona—Ferry's Hall, James Otis, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.  
Republic—Croatian Hall, Geo. Papoun, C. W. Fulp, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.  
Rural Ridge—James Otis, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.  
Cannonsburg—D. E. Earley, Jan. 30, 8 p. m.  
Daisytown—Home Theater, Tom Ray, Jan. 31, 2 p. m.  
New Brighton—D. E. Earley, Jan. 31, 2 p. m.

WEST VIRGINIA

Pittsburgh—Tom Ray, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.  
Pursglove—Tom Ray, Jan. 31, 2 p. m.  
NEWPORT—Robert Minor, Jan. 21.

OHIO

Cleveland—Moore Auditorium, 1000 Walnut St., Robert Minor and I. Amter, Jan. 17, 2 p. m.  
Warren—Hippodrome Hall, Robert Minor, Jan. 17, 8 p. m.  
Youngstown—Ukrainian Hall, 525 W. Rayen St., I. Amter and Robert Minor, Jan. 17, 8 p. m.  
Lima—Robert Minor, Jan. 18.  
Cincinnati—Doyle's Academy, Court and Central Sts., Robert Minor, Jan. 22, 7:30 p. m.  
Columbus—Robert Minor, Jan. 23, 8 p. m.  
Akron—Zigler Hall, Veris and Miami (Continued on page 4.)

## Liebknecht's Spirit Lives in Our Revolutionary Activities

By NAT KAPLAN.

When the younger members of the proletarian fighting ranks grew up and entered the arena of political life since the world war. To us the period of the "peaceful" development of capitalism is a matter of history. We live and function in the era of live social volcanoes—the epoch of imperialism and the proletarian revolution. It is only natural then, that generally, we have not acquired a hard and fast social democratic ideological strain. We are neither permeated with the pro-war dogmas of the second international, nor with the ideology of its later betrayals of the proletariat.

Especially is this true of the United States. Those of our present young Communists who entered the movement in the days of 1918, 17 and 18 did not remain in the socialist party long enough to catch the opportunist syphilis of Messrs. Hillquit, Berger and Co. In fact many of us entered the socialist party when there was already development leading to the split 1919. We lied about our ages in order to enter the party and fight side by side with the revolutionaries who remained true to the principles of Communism. After the split had occurred we helped in the formation of the Communist Party.

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You may believe The Daily Worker is the means by which this can be done—

You may believe that the way for labor is the road that Lenin pointed out—

You may be convinced that this way in which one-sixth of the globe is going in Russia—that this is a good way—your way—

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Not simply to believe it—you've got to DO something about it!

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### Left Wing Metal Workers in Blow at Johnston's Machine

(Continued from page 3.)  
les to keep himself and the rest of the gang in power.  
Now comes this same bunch of B. and O. babies and cry like alligators to the membership that a change is very necessary in the law due to the irregularities in the last election and submitting two propositions for the January referendum.

Two Crooked Proposals.  
Proposition No. 1 eliminates all election circulars and confines a candidate to his official announcement in the Machinist Journal, limited to 300 words, forbids reading and exhibiting election circulars in the local unions, provides for a one day election the first meeting in the month of April and no other day. The joker in this proposition, however, provides that the general secretary-treasurer shall not open the ballots which shall be turned over to the grand lodge tellers after they are installed. It would be in place to ask Davidson the question: "Why are you denying the Anderson charge that you tampered with the ballots in the last election? Why was the convention decision violated then?" This proposition is made to throw sand into the eyes of the membership, but a little too late, as they are acquainted with the history of the last election and have no confidence in the present administration.

#### Wants Referendum to Abolish Referendum.

Proposition No. 2 strikes out the law governing the referendum law for election of grand lodge officers by referendum and returns to the old methods of election in the convention, providing for a "representative convention" by paying all the expenses of the delegates from each local.

This sounds nice on the surface, but examining it a little closer we find that by voting for this proposition it simply means that the present officialdom will hold power another two years as the convention takes place two years later than the original election would according to the present laws. Thus the present Johnston machine forces would be able to keep their stolen office two years longer and carry out their rule of expulsion policy until the fighting elements could be eliminated and they be secure in office. Of course, by the second part of the proposition, the officialdom would be able to pack and control the convention by so-called blue sky locals, which are so familiar to all left wingers at the I. L. G. W. U. convention.

District No. 3, Chicago, as well as District 15 in New York, has sent out circulars to all locals in the country asking the membership to reject these proposals as they are only attempts to set aside the decisions of the last convention. Lodge 66, of Milwaukee has also sent out a circular letter recommending to vote against both propositions.

This is very significant as it comes from the lodge of executive council member Nicholson, who drew up the proposed changes. All members must vote down this new attempt of Johnston and company to keep themselves in power for another two years.

The Anderson appeal is also sent out for referendum. The members are asked to vote to uphold the grand lodge decision suspending Anderson. The ballot is covered by a four-page circular setting forth the position of the executive council. We call upon all members of the international to vote NO on this proposition which means to vote down the decision of the executive council and vote to reinstate J. F. Anderson to membership in the I. A. of M.

Down with the Johnston-Davison administration and forward to a stronger I. A. of M.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR AMALGAMATION IN THE METAL INDUSTRY.

George E. Pashas

### COZY LUNCH

2426 Lincoln Avenue  
One-half block from Imperial Hall  
PHONE DIVERSEY 0791  
CHICAGO

## Ice Is No Obstacle to the Existence and Growth of the Workers' Republics

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, workers and farmers in the United States should be very much amused over the latest brand of attempt to discredit the Union of Soviet Republics. Reports are pouring in to the American kept press, and they are being prominently displayed, to the effect that workers' and peasants' rule is responsible for numerous ships being ice-bound in the Gulf of Finland.

It is the ambition of Soviet rule to maintain Leningrad as an open port thru the winter. For this purpose the greatest icebreakers in the world have been built—the Lenin and the Sviatogor.

This desire is viewed with alarm by the Letts, Estonians and Finns, who have reaped rich profits thru the transition of goods to the Soviet Union thru the winter harbors of Libau, Riga, Abo, Hango and Reval. It is significant that the first wail came from the Chicago Tribune's emigre correspondent at Reval, Estonia.

When it published its hair raising yarn the Chicago Tribune did not add a note about the numerous ships rushed down to Chicago from the head of the lakes, in the early winter, with their cargoes of wheat and iron ore, that are often caught in the hazardous ice of Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, frequently going to the bottom in terrific storms. But that would spoil the story about Soviet Russia.

It is no more unusual for ships to be caught in the ice in the Gulf of Finland on the way to Leningrad, than it is for them to be caught in the snow and ice of the upper American great lakes. The business men of Latvia, Finland and Estonia must pay the American press correspondents well for their fairy tales cabled to this country, for America is the origin of many shipments going into the Soviet Union. It is worth while in dollars and cents, to frighten American shippers and insurance companies into demanding that all these shipments go thru some Baltic port that still flies the pirate flag of some capitalist government. Nothing can show clearer the whole profit motive of the attack against the workers' republic.

One of the editorial oversights of the Chicago Daily News, however, directly contradicting the claims of its morning competitor, appeared as follows:

"The criticisms against the Russians seem unfair, as the extraordinary weather conditions are sufficient to explain the difficulty. Everyone is agreed that the crews of the Russian icebreakers are doing everything possible."

Those who have studied the truth in the news that is trickling thru cite the fact that the Finns have three strong icebreakers stationed at Hango, Abo and near Helsingfors, but not a single one of these is assisting the Russians in their attempts to clear the Finnish Gulf for traffic.

This new effort to build a new form of blockade against the Union of Soviet Republics will not get far.

It is a pitiful echo of the once desperate effort of world capitalism to strangle the Soviet Union on a dozen battlefronts. It will meet with nothing but derision from intelligent workers and farmers everywhere.

While the sailors on the icebound ships, waiting for the ice to break or be broken, "amuse themselves with the radio, receiving Stockholm and Copenhagen programs," the shippers in every land will prepare to send new cargoes to the Soviet Union with the coming of the spring and summer. The Soviet Union buys the things it needs in the world's markets. Icebergs rising even 15 feet above the water line are the least of its difficulties. It has gone forward against greater obstacles in the past. It will do so again in the future.

### LEFT WING IN NEEDLE TRADES HOLD IMPORTANT MEETING MONDAY NIGHT

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—On Monday, January 18, a very important membership meeting will be held of the left wing in the needle trades including the furriers, ladies' garment workers, men's clothing workers and cap and millinery workers. This meeting will be held at Webster Hall, 109 East 11th street. Speakers will be Ben Gitlow, Joseph Zack, Ben Gold, S. Zimmerman, H. Zukofsky. Important problems confronting the needle industry today will be taken up.

This meeting is called by the national committee of the needle trades.

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Spaghetti and Ravioli Our Specialty  
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### GRAND CONCERT AND DANCE

given by the Russian Workers' Co-operative Society in honor of the Third Anniversary of its organization

Sunday, January 17, 1926

at SCHOENHOFEN HALL, cor. Milwaukee & Ashland Aves.

AN INTERESTING MUSICAL AND VOCAL PROGRAM.

Tickets in advance 60c, at the door 75c—After the concert admission 50c

Beginning of the Concert at 4 P. M.  
Dancing Until Late in the Night.

Tickets may be obtained in the restaurants of the society at 1734 W. Division St. and 760 Milwaukee Ave., and at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.

## ARTISTS COME TO DETROIT ON SUNDAY, JAN. 25

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 15.—The Workers (Communist) Party is bringing the great Russian symphonic choir back to Detroit. Two years ago under other auspices, the choir sang to a capacity audience in the Arena Gardens here. This year the incomparable music will be heard in Orchestra Hall, Monday evening, January 25.

Kibalchich, who was a student of composition and violin, in the class, with Rimsky-Korsakov at the beginning of this century, is the organizer and conductor of the choir. In succession, beginning in 1906, Kibalchich was head of the Archangel Choir of Petrograd, now Leningrad; conductor of the choir of the Petrograd Conservatory of Music; choir conductor of the Russian Cathedral at Geneva, and conductor of the Russian Cathedral in Paris. Shortly afterward he began touring Europe with his own choir and was at once acclaimed.

The sponsor of this concert, the party in Detroit, expects to net a substantial sum which will permit the party to purchase the equipment necessary for the factory nuclei to issue their own shop bulletins at a fraction of the expense now required. At this end the entire party in Detroit is being mobilized to assure success for the concert. Tickets are on sale at Grinnell Bros. Music House, 1515 Woodward avenue, and at the box office at Orchestra Hall. Admission is 50 cents to three dollars, plus war tax.

### Thousands of Workers to Gather in Memory of Their Teacher—Lenin

(Continued from page 3.)

Ave., Robert Minor, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.  
Canton—Canton Music Hall, 850 E. Tuscon St., Robert Minor, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.  
Corkville—Miners' Hall, J. Williamson, Jan. 24, 7 p. m.  
Neffs—J. Williamson, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.  
Toledo—Robert Minor, Jan. 16, 8 p. m.  
Lorain—Jan. 17, 2 p. m.  
E. Liverpool—Brahlin, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.  
Steyerville—Brahlin, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.  
Bellaire—S. Amter, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.

#### INDIANA

Gary—Turner Hall, 14 and Washington, Tom O'Flaherty, Jan. 24—7:30 p. m.  
South Bend—Workers' Home, 1216 Holm Ave., Tom Bell, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.  
E. Chicago—Columbia Hall, McCook and Vernon St., Max Salzman, Jan. 24, 2 p. m.

#### MICHIGAN

Detroit—House of the Masses, 2046 St. Aubin, J. J. Ballam, Jan. 24, 2:30 p. m.  
Grand Rapids—Workers' Circle Yarn pie, 345 Mt. Vernon Ave., J. J. Ballam and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 24, 8 p. m.  
Muskegon—Modern Woodmen's Hall, 10 N. Terrace St., J. J. Ballam and Nat Kaplan, Jan. 22, 8 p. m.

#### ILLINOIS

Chicago—Colliseum, Wabash and 16th St., C. E. Ruthenberg and William F. Dunne, Jan. 24.  
Christopher—French Club near East Mine, Jack Johnston, Jan. 18, 7 p. m.  
Springfield—Carpenters' Hall, 7th and Adams, Jack Johnston, Jan. 17, 2 p. m.  
Waukegan—Workers' Hall, 517 Heimholz Ave., J. J. Ballam, Jan. 31, 2:30 p. m.  
Zeigler—Jack Johnston, Jan. 19.  
West Frankfort—Lithuanian Hall, 4th St., Jack Johnston, Jan. 20, 7 p. m.

#### MISSOURI

St. Louis—Newmeyers' Hall, 8th and Lafayette, Jack Johnston, Jan. 17, 7:30 p. m.  
Kansas City—Musicians' Hall, 1017 Washington St., W. F. Dunne, Jan. 31.

#### WISCONSIN

Milwaukee—Freie Gemeinde Hall, 8th and Walnut St., Earl Browder, Jan. 24.  
San Francisco—Jan. 24, Workers Party Hall, 225 Valencia St., 2:00 p. m., Tom Fleming and W. Schneiderman.  
Oakland and Berkeley—Jan. 31, Workers' Hall, 1819 10th St., W. Schneiderman.

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## IMPERIALIST CUSTOMS ROW DELAYS MEET

### Japan Seeks Preferred Import Taxes

PEKING, China, Jan. 15.—The conflict between rival imperialisms is showing thru the veneer of diplomatic politeness at the customs conference here. Japan's delegation is seeking to win a compromise with American and British delegates whereby the chief articles sent into China from Japan will be included in the list of those charged the lowest surtaxes.

The Japanese want their imports into China charged at no higher than a 2½ per cent, while America is trying to "aid China" by getting Japanese imports on the high schedule list charging 15 per cent. The quarrel is delaying the conference.

Chinese say that Japan and France have joined together in putting pressure on the Chinese government to force the tottering provisional president, old Tuan Chi-jui, to remain. Tuan is more or less in control of the reactionary Anfu clique which is opposing the nationalist liberation movement. The pressure consists of Tokio and Paris having notified Peking that if Tuan resigns, France and Japan will cease to recognize the Chinese government as headed by Premier Hsu-ying.

### Cal Picks Graveyard Candidate for Trade Commission Nominee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Richard V. Taylor of Alabama, nominated by President Coolidge at the instance of Sen. Underwood as a member of the Interstate commerce commission, is 70 years old, very deaf, and has but one eye. Sen. Reed of Pittsburgh is opposed to his confirmation because, although they are equally hard-boiled, Taylor would seek lower freight rates on southern bituminous coal, in discrimination against the rate on Pennsylvania bituminous coal. Taylor would be deaf to Pittsburgh.

The senate committee on Interstate commerce has summoned Taylor and Woodcock, the two pending nominees, to appear before it for examination on their qualifications.

"Without a revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary party,"—Lenin. Leninism is our revolutionary theory. Hear it summarized at the Lenin Memorial meetings.

## Pope Soon to Get Out of Jail by Mussolini Grant of Sovereignty

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
VIENNA, Jan. 15.—The pope is to be re-established as a temporal territorial sovereign and the Vatican is to be given a corridor to the sea, by an agreement with Premier Mussolini, according to the Reichspost.

The Reichspost declares that negotiations between the Vatican and Premier Mussolini are nearing success and the voluntary imprisonment of the pope will shortly end.

## Forty-Hour Guarantee Is Used As Club By the Big-Meat Packers

(Continued from page 3.)  
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## Current Events

(Continued from page 3.)  
The latter can afford to play the bully. There is a quite a difference between the trucking tone used in the state department's correspondence with Mexico, over oil and the communications sent to Downing Street, London, over the rubber scrap.

THE latest anti-Bolshevik yarn to make the front page is that Maxim Gorki quit the Bolsheviks and that he had his newly born baby baptized by an orthodox priest. It is news to Communists to learn that Gorki was ever a Bolshevik. Whether he recently became the parent of another child and had it baptized by a priest is another matter. Novelists do queer things and Gorki is about as queer as they make them. Gorki will be honored for his literary brilliancy, even though he massacred a harem or left an illegitimate child in every monastery in Europe, provided there is any room left.

PEACE in the anthracite region does not seem to be imminent. The only peace that should satisfy the miners is peace with victory. The strike leadership of Lewis has been tried and found wanting. That gentleman's polite method of waging war does not bring home the bacon to the miners. It seems the rank and file are beginning to assert themselves. It is about time they did. Coal operators like all capitalists are the same greedy robbers all over the world. The British coal magnates have sent in their demands to the miners' union, and among the demands are, a wage cut and longer hours.

THE Kaiser family is still causing the German socialist leaders great concern. Recently Helfferding had a bill ready which would drop \$125,000,000 into Wilhelm's lap. The Communists raised the devil about it and the socialists waited hoping the storm might blow over. Now the Kaiser's cousin is making things hum for the Prussian government. Prince Friedrich Leopold, it seems titles still go in republican Germany—took to his heels to Italy when the 1918 revolution broke out. He only returned home when he was broke. Since then he has brot several suits against the Prussian government and acquired our large estates estimated at 200,000,000 gold marks. This is a tidy sum for a dethroned prince.

WHILE the workers of the United States and other countries were contributing to the relief of the famished victims of the German famine, Leopold was living in unparalleled luxury. He kept a pack of eighty hounds, which were fed on the choicest meats, turkey, porthouse steak, pheasant, duck. His favorite lapdog ate only sweetbreads cooked in cream. The dispatch does not say whether this lapdog was a social democratic leader or not. The prince consumes several bottles of champagne every night and sometimes forces his servants to guzzle liquor for the royal profligate's amusement.

THE princess also gets a kick out of her husband's pleasures. In order to entertain his lady, Leopold on one occasion compelled one of his flunkies to drink a cocktail composed of the following ingredients: Worcestershire sauce, pepper, sherry, port and brandy. When the lackey had this combination in his stomach, he was forced to walk on his hands and knees, bark like a dog, drink from a saucer on the floor, while the royal pair kicked him and in general gave him the kind of treatment given to unlucky members of the canine species.

PERHAPS many of our readers may believe this story is exaggerated. It is neither exaggerated nor novel. This is the traditional way in which the aristocracy were accustomed to amuse themselves before their claws were clipped. While millions of German workers, their wives and children are in want, the Hohenzollerns are living in luxury. And this in a country where the social-democrats held power for several years. The socialist party is the dominant political party in Prussia, yet it is here that the Hohenzollerns find the choicest pickings. The nephews and cousins of the last of the Romanoffs are not feeding their dogs on roast duck. They are lucky if they have dog meat on their own plates.

"Our theory must give an answer to the problems that practice puts to us,"—Lenin. The relation of theory to practice will be discussed by the speakers at the Lenin Memorial meetings.

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## WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

## MOTHERS DEMONSTRATE BEFORE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Over 5,000 Signatures Against Transfer of Children.

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 15.—A demonstration of the mothers of children in primary school 148 was held in front of the board of education at 59th St. and Park Ave. The mothers were protesting against the action of the board in transferring the children from the lower grades to different schools in the neighborhood. In doing that the board is endangering the lives of the children who are compelled to cross dangerous traffic streets.

The reason given by the board was that the school is to be made into a junior high. The parents then pointed out that the school was originally not built for that purpose and therefore the board is trying to remedy a situation in the district by endangering the lives of the children and at the same time children in the junior high school will not get the proper instructions because of the lack of equipment.

It seems that the parents will not get more satisfaction out of the hearing than was originally expected. The committee headed by Clarence Miller included the following: Mrs. B. Zlott, Mrs. G. Kaplan, Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Brody, and Mrs. Volk. They presented a petition with some five thousand signatures to the board in which it was pointed out that the signers are in full accord with the efforts of the parents to have their children remain in primary school 148. Another demonstration in front of the city hall will be held next week. If this will bring no results then we will have a strike in the school until a different remedy is made.



## FAHNY BREAKS WITH PAST TRADITIONS.

(A Story From Real Life.)

Every day, as the clock struck half past five the doors of the large factory where Fahny was working were thrown open and she, attempting to press her way thru a crowd of workers, turned her steps towards the subway station.

Tonight her brow is shadowed, she seems to be very nervous and stops at intervals as if trying to find where she is, although the street is familiar to her. The surging crowd literally conveyed her down to the station. She walked mechanically down the stairs and to the train. In spite of the fact that she hated to travel like "a canned herring," Fahny wished tonight that the journey might last longer. The train seemed to be moving faster than ever. Station after station whizzed by quickly. Hundred and twenty-fifth street station where Fahny had to get off was next, and she had to make up her mind and decide what to do. She got off the train and started for the house.

Fahny was born in a small town in Poland, a former Russian state. Her father, not having been able to earn enough for his family, consisting of a wife and two children, went to America when Fahny was but five years old. The world war broke out. The German army was approaching and Fahny's mother and her two children left for central Russia. Then came the year 1917, and, as children of a worker, Fahny and her brother were placed in the "Komsomol." Time went on, and the war was over. Fahny's mother began to correspond with her husband and received steamship tickets for the whole family. Fahny refused to go to America. "If my father wants to see us, let him come to the Union of the S. S. R.," she decided. "Besides we have much work now in the organizations." But her mother's tears made Fahny change her mind. "I'll go for a trip only," she decided.

Soon afterwards Fahny came and settled in New York. She joined the Y. W. L. of A. as she had promised her comrades abroad. She quickly adapted herself to the new conditions and became an active member of the league. But her father, a blind patriot of "his country" and a fanatic, did not like the idea of his child, especially a girl, to be a Communist. Fahny suffered for her mother's sake, who was blamed for not bringing up her children in the proper way.

This was Friday night. "I want to have a quick bite, because I must hurry and prepare myself for the discussion that is taking place tonight," she said to her mother. "Staying out on Friday night? And what will your father say?" A gush of tears followed these words. "Mother, I have decided to leave home and stop being the cause of misunderstandings between you and father."

Fahny put her hat and coat on, but as she reached the door, her mother stopped her. "Fahny, I am tired of this life also. Perhaps we shall try to convince father to go back to Russia?" "Not now, mother. There is so much work to do in the league here. Our jubilee is approaching and we must publish a journal, etc."

"But you didn't want to come here," he mother cried, and another flow of tears followed these words. "Yes, I must stay here now," answered Fahny and went away proud that she made her first decisive step not to stay home on Fridays.

Sent with the recommendation of Comrade Jacobson, teacher of advanced English in Workers' School, at 108 E. 14th St., New York.

## WITH THE YOUNG COMMUNISTS

### Question of Finances.

There is the question of dues payments. The intention of the N. E. C. in raising the dues from 25 cents to 40 cents was to make the dues payments the center of the income of the league. This would mean less of special assessments and other financial raising schemes of the same variety. The comrades must learn how to find the correct solution to this important problem of finances and not merely rasp for breath when the raise in dues is announced.

First of all there is the method of collecting dues on a weekly payment basis. The members pay 10 cents a week dues. Can anyone object to this procedure? Not a chance. Furthermore the nuclei must get to the point where every payday in the shop is dues-paying day in the nucleus. That would also make the payments easier.

Then there is another important matter. How many of our comrades have not at some time or other pointed out that our method of raising finances is a sectarian one, which is separated from the masses of non-party workers. When the Chicago or the New York League is assessed a certain sum in our financial drives it should not mean that the active comrades immediately become busy soaking each other. It means that we should systematically arrange to reach the non-party workers in the shops, unions, fraternal organizations, etc. to support us with finances in our work. No comrade can say that we have tasked our full resources in this field in the past. It must be started now.

—Nat Kaplan.

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Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League



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## The Lenin Memorial

It seems paradoxical that the foremost Marxist of the twentieth century, who explained the role of great men as creatures of their environment, and who all his life combatted the myth that men play the dominant role in determining history, should become the foremost figure in the history of his time. Yet such is the place of Lenin in history.

Not only in the proletarian centers of the world where capitalism has concentrated and developed great masses of workers who are deprived of everything except their labor power is the name of Lenin revered, but the suppressed masses in the remotest corners of the earth where capitalism has penetrated see in the memory of Lenin the symbol of all their hopes and aspirations.

His influence upon the working class is feared by the capitalist plunderers of the world because in all his strategy and tactics he kept in mind the fact that every move, even for the smallest advancement, must be consciously directed toward the revolution. He despised the fake revolutionists who tried to furnish scientific explanations for the continued rule of capitalism. In his denunciation of the scoundrels of apostasy he said:

"He who comforts a slave, instead of inciting him to rebel against slavery, lends a helping hand to the slave owners."

Two years have passed since the leader of the proletarian revolution laid down his tasks forever, but the record of his practical application of Marxism to the stage of imperialism is the guide for those who remain to carry on the conflict and his memory will grow ever brighter as the struggle against imperialism embraces ever greater masses of mankind. When history is finally written the names of the capitalist agents of imperialism in the first quarter of this century will be remembered only negatively to the extent that they are referred to as enemies of Lenin.

## Liebknecht and the American Youth

The nation-wide celebrations of the Young Workers (Communist) League commemorating the heroic death of Liebknecht proved that thousands upon thousands of the youth of America are anxious to learn the significance of the life of this leader of the German youth. At this time, when the imperialists are waging intensified campaigns to instill the poison virus of capitalist militarism into the minds of the youth of the nation, in order to prepare them for the next imperialist blood bath, the lessons to be derived from the life and activities of Karl Liebknecht have far-reaching effect.

That the American youth, the most exploited section of the working class, are capable of something besides attending ball games and jazz parties (as the capitalist press, the pulpit and uplifters generally would have us believe) is evidenced by the strike of 200 young workers in Bellaire, Ohio, who went on strike to resist a wage cut of 10 per cent. These two hundred workers faced unflinchingly the assaults of the steel and coal trust owned city administration of that city, noted for its brazen suppression of every vestige of free speech.

It is to such as these that the lessons of Liebknecht come as a revelation, pointing the way to the militant struggle against capitalism, which alike in industry and war, takes its heaviest toll from the ranks of the youth.

## Workmen's Circle Left Wing

Following the expulsion and intimidation policy of the reaction in some of the international labor unions, the officialdom of the Workmen's Circle, tried to eliminate all forms of radicalism. Like the officials of the unions it now finds itself confronted with a formidable and definitely organized left wing.

The left wing national conference of the Workmen's Circle, held recently in New York, tried to force the right wing machine to abandon its policy of wrecking branches, and making members at large of former active branch members in order to render the militants ineffective.

Failing to budge the petrified mass of reaction that is the national board of directors, the conference organized a "Verband of Progressive Branches" in order more effectively to challenge the reaction.

This is significant for the labor movement. If the the national board of directors possess the slightest intelligence they will heed the writing on the wall. The fate of the reactionary officialdom of the fupiers, and the struggle for existence of Sigman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, will inevitably be their fate.

## Russian Labor Increases Holidays

Workers in the Union of Soviet Republics will average one day of rest in every four according to a recent decision of Russian trade unions. The revolutionary and other holidays and the month's vacation with pay allotted to every worker brings the number of idle days except Sundays up to ninety-two. When a holiday falls on Sunday the following day will be celebrated.

This is particularly impressive at a time when the industrial despoils of the United States are devising every means of lengthening hours, reducing wages and beating down the standard of living of the working class.

Also noteworthy is the fact that it is part of the labor code which is incorporated at the request of the trade unions, which gives the lie to William H. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and other red baiters and anti-Soviet propagandists in the United States to the effect that trade unions do not flourish in Russia. The heads of the trade unions in Russia maintain their positions because they are capable of solving the problems of labor, while the American labor officialdom prospers to the degree that they can sell out and betray labor into the hands of the capitalists.

Congressman Crisp, democrat, of Georgia, presented the following bill which his role in helping cancel 75% of Mussolini's debt as member of the ways and means committee was under fire: "We on the American commission were not imbeciles."

# Why Liebknecht Turned to the Youth

By Max Shachtman

KARL LIEBKNECHT is often referred to as the leader and founder of the revolutionary youth movement. In him is symbolized the activities of the new generation of proletarian rebels who fight in the forefront of every struggle, who rally to the red banner the most oppressed and exploited section of the working class: the tolling youth which has gained its political consciousness in the period of wars and revolutions. The immortal struggle of Liebknecht against capitalist militarism, the placing of his hopes in the youth movement as the standard bearers of the battle, his incessant efforts to form and build a mass movement of the working class youth, form one of the most brilliant pages in the history of the revolutionary movement of the world.

"The Future Belongs to the Youth." To Liebknecht, the slogan of the "Future Belongs to the Youth" meant more than a casual reference to some inheritance that would go to the young generation when they came of age.

The slogan had a deep political significance which even now forms one of the basic factors in the Bolshevik connection of the labor movement.

Liebknecht was born in the period of the end of the long struggle for national unity in Germany and its entry into the imperialist epoch. The furious objections raised the Iron Chancellor, Bismarck, against the acquisition of Alsace-Lorraine and the nascent tendencies towards colonial development were already voices of a dying period. In the short span of two or three decades Germany was taking its place among the foremost imperialist nations. When Liebknecht was being tried in Leipzig for his anti-militarist book, the Austrian consul in Berlin wrote that:

"Never before was economic Germany so entirely under the absolute rule of a group of men, barely fifty

in number; and in no former period of industrial expansion was the old formula of the 'free play of forces' abandoned to such a degree, when the momentous decisions as to the extent of production, sales, prices, the granting of credit, the raising of new capital and the fixing of wages lay in the hands of a few persons found at the head of the large banks, mammoth industrial undertakings and great cartels."

This was in 1906. Four years later, Germany was already producing twice as much steel as Great Britain and ranking second only to the United States in its metallurgical power. In less than forty years after the Franco-Prussian war the capital of two of its chief banks had grown some 900 per cent. By 1907, the policy of the imperialist Kolonialverein was crowned by the establishment of a special colonial office with the Jewish financier, Dernburg, at the head. The wild scramble for colonies in Africa, the threat to British imperialism of the Drang nach Osten, the demand for a "place in the sun," were signs of the growth of a mighty imperialist nation, a well-rounded imperialist policy—and an imperialist corruption of profound consequences within the ranks of the working class movement.

The Decay of the Social-Democracy.

It is axiomatic that the bitter exploitation of the colonial peoples and the intensification of exploitation of the unskilled, unorganized masses of workers at home have as their complement a corruption of the upper layer of the working class, the labor aristocracy and the bureaucracy. The insidious poison of revisionism, against which the struggles of the patrons of the German social-democracy became weaker and weaker with the passing of time, was becoming the unofficial, and even the official policy of the huge social-democratic party of Germany. Their platform, their pronouncements, their activities

no longer reflected the traditions of the elder Liebknecht and Bebel. The unity of Gotha and the von Schweitzer was coming to its full blossom, carefully fertilized by a steady stream of imperialist profits which dribbled into the pockets of the labor aristocracy. The party of Kautsky and Scheidemann was becoming a labor adjunct to German imperialism, an alliance to which they sang shameless hymns of joy in the great betrayal of August 4th, 1914.

Why wonder, therefore, that Scheidemann loftily waved aside the anti-militarist proposals and agitation of Liebknecht with slander and cheap wit? It was therefore a piece of knavish consistency that led the guardians of the social-democracy to fight against Liebknecht's efforts to form a youth movement, which, while politically led by the party, would be organizationally independent from it. The youth was not corrupted by imperialism: it suffered from it. The youth did not acquiesce in the militarist development of the empire: they revolted against the bitter months of compulsory service under Prussian lieutenants and the prospects of foreign class corpses strewn over foreign plains for the greater glory of Deutsche Bank and the Disconto Gesellschaft. The youth needed no theoretical disproof of Bernstein's declaration that the conditions of the workers were improving under capitalism; the burden which grew heavier on their shoulders every day, in the shop and outside of it, was sufficient.

The youth, forming one of the most compact sections of the working class which was ready and eager to enter into the struggle against militarism and imperialism, became, with Liebknecht, a natural basis for his work. The healthy instincts of Liebknecht, revolting against the opportunism and servility of the party officialdom, turned him to years of great work for the youth. And while he did not forget, as none of us can, that among the

adult workers also there were great sections which would fight against imperialism, he gave his attention to the youth as a section of the working class which was most energetic, least weighed down by hoary tradition, and fit to carry on a militant battle against the enemy.

The struggle led by Liebknecht did not die on January 15th, 1919. Liebknecht was essentially a man of the movement. With the knowledge that the organized working class alone could carry out its emancipation he worked to transform the social-democracy into a revolutionary party and to build up a revolutionary youth movement. His work and the work of countless, nameless revolutionary heroes the world over, have born their fruit. The inheritors of the best traditions of Liebknecht are the Communist International and the Young Communist International, the latter of which inherits not only the organization which Liebknecht helped to found in 1907, but its militant spirit, intensified and clarified by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

The anniversary of the murder of Liebknecht and Luxemburg is a call to the working class youth of the world. New world wars hang like menacing clouds on the horizon of the people. The constant, anxious, and futile conferences, called every month by the desperate rulers of the capitalist nations of the world find themselves confronted by their own helplessness in the face of growing revolutionary movements and sharpening crises in their imperialist policies. As in 1914, the innate sores of imperialism are coming to a head. The workers are threatened by a new inundation of imperialist war, with its slaughter of the working class youth and the destruction and misery of millions of the people.

On the shoulders of the youth falls the task of carrying on the struggle against militarism and imperialism. In America, the most powerful im-

perialist nation in the world, the Young Workers (Communist) League, the American section of the Young Communist International, must be in the forefront of the struggle, and not only in words. The danger is an immediate one and calls for swift, energetic action. To unite the entire working youth, and the farming youth, and the students of America behind a unified struggle against imperialism is now a main task of our league. The call for a concerted battle must go to every factory, every shop and mine, to the fields; to every working class youth organization and every working class organization in general; to every progressive student body. And while we work for the unification of all forces in a united front against militarism, let us not forget our other tasks in this field. Let us not forget that we have not begun to carry onward, no, not even with the most meager attempt, the isolated work which was started by our comrades Crouch and Trumbull: the building of Communist nuclei in the army and navy, the great Leninist task of shattering the most deadly and hated weapon of the bourgeoisie. Even in the darkest days Liebknecht did not omit the conducting of this work, and we, who pride ourselves on following in the spirit of Karl Liebknecht, should materialize our pride in carrying on this work which is already to the glorious credit of our brother leagues in Germany, France, Italy, Bulgaria, the Baltic, yes, and even in Anglo-Saxon England.

The burden of militarism rests on the youth: the youth must lead in the struggle against it. Liebknecht turned his face to the youth because it was uncorrupted and a potential militant fighter against imperialism. The youth must fulfill the spirit and work of Liebknecht and its greatest master, Lenin. Our work will be of one piece with the great revolutionary traditions which have been given to us.

# Liebknecht's Struggle Against Militarism

By JOHN WILLIAMSON.

THE outstanding contributions of Liebknecht to the working class was his analysis of capitalist militarism and his energetic struggle against it, despite opposition from both the capitalist class and his own party, the social democracy. Secondly, his energetic struggle to organize the youth, first nationally and finally internationally.

At the time of Liebknecht's entry into the socialist movement, capitalist Europe was undergoing a period of expansion and colonization. Such events as the Spanish-American war; the Russo-Japanese war, the Boer war, the extreme tension in relations between Germany and England, were all surface indications of the development of that period.

This expansion and colonization policy brought with it increased budgets for the armed forces of capitalism. Practically every country in Europe had compulsory military training for every able bodied youth between the ages of 21 and 23. This fact made the issue of militarism of particular interest to the youth.

Liebknecht pointed out the dual character of militarism, i.e., of its use on behalf of imperialism on the outside and secondly, its use against the working class "at home." He further emphasized that militarism was a necessary part of the whole capitalist system, and while capitalism must be eliminated before capitalist militarism can go, nevertheless the form of this capitalist militarism necessitated a definite struggle against it, thru specific forms. Also not as clear as it might have been, the attitude was far in advance of the accepted social democratic policy.

Linking up his struggle against militarism with the organization of the youth, we find Liebknecht becoming one of the outstanding figures, standing for the definite establishment of a young socialist international, parallel and as a section of the socialist (2nd) international. It had taken years of struggle to make the social democratic parties recognize the necessity of organizing the youth into a separate organization and the struggle was nearly as difficult to overcome the opposition to an international.

However, in 1906, the Young Socialist League of Germany commissioned Henry DeMan together with Liebknecht and other sympathetic comrades, to undertake the task of calling an international congress immediately after the international congress, in Stuttgart, 1907. The congress was held with representatives from 13 countries present. The chief points on the agenda were:

Anti-militarism, reported on by Karl Liebknecht.  
Our minimum economic program, reported on by A. Alipri.

Working class education for the youth, reported upon by Roland-Holst. The international in itself only loosely connected up the various young socialist leagues. The executive elected comprised DeMan, Liebknecht, Warshewsky, Roland-Holst and Muller.

Here was laid the basis of the youth movement on an international scale. But Liebknecht's interest in the youth did not stop here. Although no longer a youth in the sense of age, he realized that they had within them that force which would be the driving wedge within the old 2nd international, be-

coming more reformist as the years went by.

With the declaring of the war, the true character of the socialist international was exposed. The overwhelming majority of the parties and the leadership became the right hand supporters of the government. The common cause of opposition to the established government, which had held the various extreme elements together within the international, was now broken. The leaders of the socialist international became the "statesmen" of capitalism.

The Young Socialist International received a terrible shock, as did the entire working class by this base act of betrayal. But they soon rallied and deposed their traitorous secretary, Dannenberg and in his place put Comrade Willi Munzenberg, today one of the leaders of the German Communist Party. As the years rolled swiftly by, the Young Socialist International carried on its opposition to the war incessantly. However, even then, the line was not clear. Pacifism still colored the propaganda. Only with the keen intellect of Lenin, who he stated in his reply to this propaganda, "socialists cannot be against every war without ceasing to be socialists," pointing out the colonial wars against the imperialists, the civil wars between the oppressed and oppressors, etc., and ending with this quotation

which became a basis for the youth from that time on—"An oppressed class which does not strive for the knowledge of arms, for the practice of arms, for the possession of arms, such an oppressed class is only worthy to be oppressed, maltreated and regarded as a slave class." He continued pointing out "we must transform the imperialist war into the revolutionary civil war."

During these stormy years of war and revolutions, Karl Liebknecht, together with Luxemburg and the other leaders of that little group which founded the Spartacusband, (today blossomed into the powerful Communist Party) closed their term of activity in the socialist movement. They were murdered by the social democracy in cold blood. But those principles for which they stood are still alive and live today, enriched with the theory of Leninism, in the working class youth—in the Young Communist International.

The bourgeoisie, thru their spokesman, the social democracy, proclaimed, "order is established in Berlin." The subsequent events bring to mind the triumphant declaration of Rosa Luxemburg on the day of her death, "Order is established in Berlin!—You fools! Your order is built on sand! Tomorrow the revolution will arise again majestic and to your terror announce with a voice of thunder: 'I was, I am, I am to be!'"

# Karl Liebknecht

By Leslie Morris

THE golgotha of the working class has not yet ended, but the day of salvation approaches. The day of trial for Scheidemann, Noske, and for the capitalist rulers who hide behind them comes. Events rise high to the sky; we are used to being thrown from the heights to the depths, but our ship continues its straight course firmly towards its goal!

On the day before his foul murder at the hands of the social-democrats, on Jan. 15th, 1919, Karl Liebknecht wrote these stirring words. The revolution of the German workers had been choked in blood, the ranks of the revolutionary leaders had been smashed during those "days of blood," and still the indomitable spirit of Liebknecht expressed itself in this heroic passage.

We are somewhat familiar with the life of Liebknecht. We have all heard of the tremendous fight that he waged against the Junker lords and the pitiless warfare he carried on with Red Rosa against the reformists. The story cannot, however, be repeated too often. Not in a sentimental and romantic way do we idealize and glorify his name; rather to the contrary. Certainly he was of a heroic temper, but above all that, we must analyze his actions for the purpose of learning thereby the true role we must play in this gigantic struggle.

Red Versus White.

In the words above expressed by Liebknecht is foretold the doom of the betrayers of the German revolution. Together with their doom is foretold the consequent victory of the working class. That is the kernel of the lesson we must learn from the life and work of Karl. Through his life he, together with other militant workers, carried on the struggle against reformism, against the reactionary policy of the social-democratic party of Germany. The inevitable occurrence of the world war and the revolutions that followed were the rocks upon which the old parties split; when they

were confronted with the relentless crises that must come about within capitalism, they likewise inevitably crashed upon the rock of the class struggle. Having renounced the necessity of revolutionary struggle and organization they could do no other than fall foul of working class needs and interests. Through the period before and during the war, the left wing of the social-democratic party led by Karl carried on the theoretical and practical struggle of the true Marxist against the revisionists. And it is for this that we, especially the youth, revere his name.

"Who Has the Youth, Has the Army." Particularly do we pay attention to his work among the young workers. "Who has the youth has the army," wrote Liebknecht. He recognized the need of rescuing the youth from the toils of the imperialists and making them a fighting unit for the struggle of the working class. The actions of Liebknecht brot upon his head the hate and venom both of his fellow party members and the Junkers. But his work went on. No attention was paid by the old parties of the Second International to the militant organization of the proletarian youth. Not recognizing the need for a revolutionary mass organization as we do, they had no conception of the youth as an active anti-imperialist factor in the working class movement. Liebknecht was the pioneer of this work. Around him rallied the youth of Germany; he was the storm center that carried on, during the war, effective work and propaganda among the soldiers. The task of the young Communists in relation to anti-imperialist activity is a very important one. Naturally they are bound closely together. And the pioneer of this program that we at present have is Liebknecht.

"Prepare for the Future." New wars are coming. Slowly but surely the imperialist nations of the world are arming and preparing for a new slaughter. Gradually the stage is being set for a new contest. In dead body of capital—

spite of all their efforts to the contrary the capitalist nations will soon die once more at each others' throats. And what part will the young workers of this "glorious" country play in that time? What will we be able to do when that day comes, as it surely will? It is not sufficient to say that we will "follow in the footsteps of Lenin and Liebknecht." We may reiterate that "the future belongs to the youth," but that is not sufficient. The German revolution of 1919 can teach us many lessons, one of the most important of which is the necessity of an organization that has its basis deep in the masses of the workers. To the extent that our work in times of peace goes on will depend our influence among the masses in times of war. The day-by-day work that we carry on now must be intensified. The work of basing our organization upon the basis of places of work must be doubled. Our propaganda must reach larger and larger sections of the young workers. Our theoretical training within the organization must go on apace. In this way we can effectively carry out the work that Liebknecht so heroically and successfully began.

We Must Build Well.

It is seven years since Liebknecht and Luxemburg were foully done to death. It is seven years since the workers and the young workers of Berlin were martyred. The German workers have learned their lessons at terrible cost. But the sun of the Communist International is rising and dry-rot, stagnation and decay is eating out the heart of the Second International and its parties. Truly Liebknecht worked well; it is now our task to study his work, to act upon his conception of the bitter nature of the class struggle; above all, however, we can best remain true to his work and memory by devoting ourselves to building up that nature of a mass organization that will effectively lead the workers to victory over the

## Liebknecht and Our Revolutionary Activities

(Continued from page 3)

military organizations, but also by the other attributes of militarism which manifests themselves when militarism carries out its tasks.

"Militarism is not only a means of defense against the external enemy; it has a second task, which comes more and more to the fore as class contradictions become more marked and as proletarian class consciousness keeps growing. Thus the other form of militarism and its inner character take a more definite shape; its task is to uphold the prevailing order to society, to prop up capitalism and all reaction against the struggle of the working class for freedom. Militarism manifests itself here as a mere tool in the class struggle, as a tool in the hands of the ruling class."

Thus we see militarism as an inevitable phenomenon of capitalism which constitutes one of its strongest weapons for domination. Liebknecht could see militarism poisoning the minds of the young workers, winning them ideologically and organizationally over to its fold, hence his strong efforts for the founding of the revolutionary youth movement. Militarism in this imperialist era of capitalism is being used more and more to curb the revolutionary actions of the proletariat and to safeguard the prevailing wage slave system.

The struggle against capitalist militarism is of paramount importance for us in the United States. America left the last world war the creditor nation of the world. To a greater extent than ever before the tentacles of American imperialism are spreading themselves through the colonial and semi-colonial countries and are gripping by the throat the nations which left the world war its debtors.

It is the dominant force in the redivision of the world.

Coupled with the struggle against capitalist militarism, we must struggle against the pacifist illusions which are being generated in the minds of the American youth by a whole host of pacifist organizations. We must point out that pacifism is a hopeless utopia. The cry generally of disarmament, means the disarmament of the struggling proletariat in the face of the armed forces of imperialism. We must point out by the examples of all former revolutions, that the struggles for the conquest of power were essentially armed struggles.

Our work against the citizen's military training camps, etc., both from within and without, must not be let up but be intensified. Our struggle against the compulsory capitalist military training in the schools must be turned from the channels of mere pacifist sentimentalities, to one of alliances with the working and peasant youth for an effective struggle against capitalist militarism. We must start the task of building a network of nuclei in the armed forces of American imperialism and link up the struggles for the immediate demands of the soldiers and sailors with the economic and political movements of the working class. We must gain connections with the masses of young workers and peasant youth in the colonies of American imperialism and arrange joint actions. Our internal educational work on the Leninist conception of our anti-militarist struggle must become a systematic and regular part of our work. In all these tasks all the parts of our organizational machine, the press, etc., must play their part. In this way the spirit of Liebknecht lives and strives in our revolutionary activity.